The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6058.—VOL. XXXVIII.] THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1857. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd October, at Bimble, district of Bligh, the wife of Thomas Angus, of a daughter.

On Monday, the 26th October, at Warwick, Darling Downs, the wife of Mr. Jonathan Harris, National school teacher, of a daughter.

On the 28th October, at Saumarez, the wife of Angus J. Macintosh, of a son.

On the 3rd instant, at Liverpool, the wife of J. Taylor, teacher, Church of England school, of a daughter.

On the 3rd instant, at her residence, Paddington, Mrs. J. F. West, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd instant, by special license, at St. Mary's, by the Rev. J. E. Gourbeillon, Mr. Henry Brownley, of Liverpool, England, to Bridget, eldest daughter of Mr. James Garnham, of the Glebe, Sydney.

On the 3rd instant, at the Congregational Church, Pitt-street, Sydney, by the Rev. William Cuthbertson, B.A., Mr. John C. Hopkins, formerly of Hemel Hempstead, Herts, England, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Simpson, of Brighton, England.

DEATHS.

On the 4th instant, at his brother's residence, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, after a long and painful illness, Richard Thomas, fourth son of John Neale, Esq., Parramatta, in his thirty-first year.

Of your charity pray for the soul of Father Ignatius M'Clennan, O.S.B., who departed this life at 3½ o'clock, November 4th.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH DAILY, from Phœnix Wharf, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.; from Woolloomooloo at 10.30 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. sharp; returning from Manly at 12 (noon) and 5 p.m.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS DAILY, at the following hours:—

From Parramatta, 8 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.

From Sydney, 7 a.m., 1.15 and 4 p.m.

Sailing at Ryde and the various piers on the river.

An extra boat leaves Ryde for Sydney at 7.45 a.m., and Sydney for Ryde at 6 p.m.

Phœnix Wharf.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG.—MONDAY, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.; THURSDAY, at 8 a.m.; SATURDAY, at 9 a.m.

TO KIAMA.—MONDAY, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.; and on THURSDAY, at 8 (eight) a.m.

TO SHOALHAVEN.—On TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.

STEAM to PORT MACQUARIE.—The WILLIAM IV., TO-MORROW (Friday) NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, calling at NEWCASTLE, and returning on TUESDAY.

Phœnix Wharf.

STEAMER to BATEMAN'S BAY, calling at ULLADULLA.—The NORA CREINA, steamer, will leave Sydney for the CLYDE RIVER, on SATURDAY MORNING next, the 7th November, at 9 o'clock, affording a favourable opportunity to passengers desirous of proceeding to Braidwood or the Southern districts.

Phœnix Wharf.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

ILLALONG, to the HUNTER, THIS MORNING, THURSDAY, at 8.

COLLAROY to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11.

LONDON, to MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

BOOMERANG, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 9.

WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY, 18th November, at 9 p.m.

STEAMER to CLARENCE TOWN, MONDAY, 16th November, at 11 p.m.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

STEAM from TWOFOLD BAY to SYDNEY.—The iron steamship TASMANIA, J. CLINCH, master, from Hobart Town, will call for passengers and freight at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY for Sydney, on or about the 16th instant.

Saloon passage £4 10

Steerage passage 2 5

Apply to GEORGE BARCLAY, Eden, Twofold Bay.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN (calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY, to land passengers and freight).—The T. S. N. Company's iron steamship TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, master, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf, on THURSDAY, at 3 p.m.

The TASMANIA will call regularly at Twofold Bay each passage from Hobart Town to Sydney, and Sydney to Hobart Town.

Consignees and shippers are requested to notice that instructions have been given by the Collector of Customs that no cargo may be delivered or shipped until duly entered at the Custom House by the several consignees or shippers.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents.

IN CONSEQUENCE of extended repairs to the R.M.S.S. EUROPEAN, the steamship CITY OF SYDNEY, R. T. MOODIE, commander, will be despatched (with her Majesty's mails) for SUEZ, calling at intermediate ports, on the 11th November, at noon precisely.

For plans of cabin, rates of passage, and freight on gold, specie, &c., and all other information apply at the Company's office, 1, Margaret-street. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

HUGH LARMOUR, Manager.

E. and A. R. M. Co.'s office, October 31.

ARIEL, for TWOFOLD BAY.—Now loading at the Commercial Wharf, King-street, and will sail on FRIDAY, the 6th instant.

ONLY VESSEL FOR MORETON BAY.—The favourite schooner CAROLINE, Captain SMITH, is taking in cargo at the Victoria Wharf, and will sail TO-MORROW.

HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR PORT CURTIS direct.—The COQUETTE is now loading at Grafton Wharf, and will sail in a few days.

MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

ONLY VESSEL FOR GEELONG.—The regular trader, VANQUISH, SCOTT, master, now loading at R. Towns and Co.'s Wharf, will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The fine brig CLARENDON, J. W. SPENCE, master, is now ready to receive cargo at the Albion Wharf, and, having a considerable portion already engaged, will be quickly despatched.

For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply to Captain Spence, on board; or MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—The clipper barque, TARBET CASTLE, W. MORRISON, commander, has room for a few tons of light freight, if engaged at once.

For freight or cabin passages, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL for MELBOURNE.—The well-known Baltimore clipper schooner EMILY JANE, 146 tons, will have immediate despatch.

For freight or passage apply to J. C. and G. DIBBS, Campbell's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

VIXEN, for LAUNCESTON, W. BENNETT, commander, is now fast filling up at the Flour Wharf. All shipments must be completed, entries passed, bills of lading sent in for signature, and passages engaged, by noon on FRIDAY, to enable the vessel to clear at the Customs and sail on SATURDAY MORNING.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The remarkably fast clipper barque DUNEDIN, H. E. WALKER, master. This fine vessel is now fast loading, at the Bethel Wharf, and having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will sail about 10th instant.

For freight or passage, having unrivalled cabin and steerage accommodations, apply on board, to W. SPEER; or to MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

FOR ADELAIDE.—A regular trader.—The fine A1 clipper barque FAVOURITE, 280 tons burthen, E. BOND, master, will be ready to receive cargo on Monday, 9th instant, and, having a great portion of cargo engaged, will meet with despatch.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the master, on board; or to F. and G. KORFF, Church-hill.

FIRST VESSEL for ADELAIDE.—For Passengers Only.—The JAMES GIBSON, MENNIE, master, will sail on SATURDAY. Shippers are requested to send in bills of lading and pass entries on FRIDAY. Passengers to embark on SATURDAY.

For passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

FOR WELLINGTON, touching at NELSON to land passengers.—A regular trader.—The fine fast-sailing brigantine CHESTER, 160 tons register, D. JOYCE, commander, has just had a thorough overhaul, and being in perfect order, is now ready to receive cargo for Wellington, and having a large portion engaged, will have immediate despatch. Passengers for the Gold-Fields are requested to inspect her very superior cabin and intermediate accommodations.

For freight or passage apply to Captain JOYCE, on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR WELLINGTON.—The well-known trader WILLIAM ALFRED is loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and having nearly all her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.

For freight or passage apply to Captain TINLEY, on board; or to M. C. MURNIN, Queen's-place.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND and OTAGO.—To follow the GAZELLE.—The fine A1 clipper brig GIL BLAS, Captain NICOL, is now loading at the Commercial Wharf, and will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

ELIEZER, Captain WALLACE, for PORT COOPER, clears at the Customs THIS DAY. All shipments must be closed and bills of lading sent in for signature by noon.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The brig FANNY, 211 tons register, Captain MILES, is now loading for the above port.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

TO SHIPPERS and PASSENGERS for SHANGHAI.—The fine new teak built A1 ship THRACIAN, 600 tons, J. R. LUCKES, commander, has a full poop, and excellent accommodation for passengers.

Apply on board, at Smith's Wharf; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FOR POINTE DE GALLE.—The A1 ship WASHINGTON IRVING, J. DURRANT, commander, will sail in a few days; offers an admirable opportunity for duplicates of letters.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid passenger ship LA HOGUE, JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., commander, will sail first week in January; and from her superior accommodations and character in the trade, offers a most desirable opportunity for passengers.

Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—To Passengers and Wool Shippers.—The well-known A1 clipper ship WOOLLOOMOOLOO, 800 tons, JAMES ROSS, commander, has nearly all her cargo engaged, and will sail positively on 10th November. Has very good cabin accommodation.

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid passenger ship LA HOGUE, 1300 tons, JOHN WILLIAMS, commander, will be despatched first week in January, and, from her superior accommodations and character in the trade, offers a most desirable opportunity for passengers.

Plans of cabins and all particulars on application to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—To Passengers and Shippers.—To sail on the 10th December.—The splendid A1 clipper ship LIGHT OF THE AGE, 1200 tons, S. M'BEATH, commander, will sail as above. Intending passengers will do well to inspect her splendid accommodation.

Plans of cabins can be seen, and all particulars learnt, on application to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid new and fast-sailing A1 clipper ship DAMASCUS, 964 tons register, A. ALEXANDER, commander, has nearly all her dead weight on board, is rapidly receiving wool, and will be quickly despatched. Her saloons and cabins are large and commodious, fitted up in an elegant style, and with every convenience.

Apply to Captain ALEXANDER, on board, Circular Quay; or to, BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 13 years ship VIMEIRA 1037 tons, J. B. SWANSON, commander, will sail on the 15th December.

For freight of wool, or passage cabin or steerage, apply Captain SWANSON, on board; or to BENJAMIN BUCHANAN and CO., 21, Macquarie-place.

Will be followed by the new ship DUNCAN DUNBAR, H. NEATBY, commander, to sail 10th February. Both vessels carry surgeons.

SHIP BOANERGES, from LIVERPOOL.—Consignees by the above vessel will be pleased to pass their Custom House ENTRIES immediately, for the Circular Quay, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed; and also that goods for which entries are not passed when ready to be discharged will be entered and STORED by the undersigned, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

SHIP JOHN BUNYAN, from LIVERPOOL.—Consignees by the above vessel will be pleased to pass their Custom House ENTRIES immediately, for Campbell's Wharf, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed; and also that goods for which entries are not passed when ready to be discharged will be entered and STORED by the undersigned, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., George-street.

HARVEST HOME, from LONDON.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to take notice, that she now lies at Bott's Wharf, and will commence discharging on WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant; also that all goods impeding her discharge will be cleared and stored at the wharf, at their risk and expense. Captain WRIGHT will not hold himself responsible for cargo, after leaving the ship's tackle; nor for debts contracted by his crew.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents.

JEANNE, from BORDEAUX.—Notice to Consignees.—Goods for which there is no ENTRY passed by noon, THIS DAY, will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense. JOHN ROBERTON and CO., agents.

SHIP WASHINGTON IRVING, for POINT DE GALLE.—All CLAIMS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate on or before noon, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, or they will not be paid. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

BARQUESANNE, from LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS and claims against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned by 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, or they will not be recognised. L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the fine, fast-sailing Hambro' barque ALSTER, Captain PIENING, 366 tons register, just now landing her cargo of sugar, &c., at Campbell's Wharf, in the best condition. Apply to the Captain, on board, or to KIRCHNER and CO., agents.

FOR SALE, the brig SWAN, 149 tons register (capable of carrying 200 tons). The vessel can be inspected on applying to Captain ANDERSON, on board, laying off Gas Company's Wharf, and further particulars of THOMAS BOWDEN, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, the schooner TOMMY, built at Hobart Town, by Mr. John Watson, entirely of seasoned blue gum, copper fastened and copper fastened, was finished and fitted out in November, 1856. She is 60 tons register, has carried 80 tons weight, 130 tons measurement; is amply found in everything, as will be seen by reference to her inventory. She is a very handsome schooner, a good and easy sea boat, and sails remarkably fast, having, on one occasion, made the passage from Hobart Town to Melbourne Heads in fifty-two hours. She is well adapted for a gentleman's yacht, or would make a first-rate coaster.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Bott's Wharf.

FOR SALE, the Yacht PEACE, all gear complete. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S office, Bligh-street, Sydney. October 15.

FREIGHT.—Wanted Vessels, loading for London, to take Ironbark Logs at Newcastle, as dead weight. Apply to Mr. RANDLE, Bligh-street, Sydney, or Mr. WRIGHT, Newcastle.

CAVALRY HORSES FOR INDIA.—Colonel ROBBINS, Agent for the Government of India, will be at the following places at the respective days and hours mentioned, for the purpose of purchasing Horses for cavalry.

Broken-in horses only will be purchased on the present occasion; either entire horses or geldings, from four to eight years, from 14 hands 2 inches to 15 hands 2 inches, sound, and up to heavy weights.

WINDSOR, at M'Quade's Inn, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th, from 1 o'clock, and the whole of THURSDAY, the 5th.

PENRITH, on FRIDAY, the 6th, at Watson's Inn, the whole day.

BRINGELLY, at the Retreat, on SATURDAY, the 7th.

CAMDEN, on MONDAY, 9th, Galvin's Inn, at 1 o'clock.

PICTON, at Crisp's Inn, TUESDAY, 10th, at 11 o'clock.

CAMPBELLTOWN, on THURSDAY, 12th, at Campbell's Inn, at 11 o'clock.

LIVERPOOL, on FRIDAY, at Andrew's Inn, from 12 to 4 o'clock.

CAVALRY HORSES for India.—Horses from 4 to 7 years old, suited for cavalry purposes, may be shown to Mr. BURT (Horse Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets), every day, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., until the 15th instant.

W. H. ROBBINS, Colonel.

COLONEL ROBBINS, in reply to numerous applications, wishes it to be clearly understood that he is not authorised to employ or appoint agents to purchase horses in this colony for the Indian Government. October 30.

TO PLASTERERS.—Tenders will be received on MONDAY, 9th instant, for plastering the interior and cementing the exterior of two houses, in William-street. Particulars at Offices of Messrs. LEWIS, architects'.

THE BEST and cheapest Photographic Portraits are taken by M. BROWN, at 451, Brickfield-hill.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

EDWARD SMITH BIRCH, who arrived in this colony in 1831, and was resident in Sydney in 1845, will hear of something to his advantage by sending his address to the undersigned. If he be dead, information of the time and place of his death, and whether he was at the time married or single, will be gladly received by JAMES STIRLING HOME, solicitor, Bathurst.

GEORGE READ, you will hear of your Brother HUGH READ, by writing to Post Office, Prospect, near Sydney.

GEORGE R. DIXON, late of Burnley, will hear of his brothers, JOHN and THOMAS, by writing to his SISTER at Melbourne.

JOHN WILSON, Leith Walk, Scotland, who arrived in Sydney in the Hebe, brig, will hear of his BROTHER CHARLES WILSON, by addressing Post-Office, Buninyong, Victoria. Any person knowing the above will greatly oblige by giving information.

SHOULD THIS meet the eye of CATHERINE M'AIDLE, who arrived in Sydney per ship David M'Iver, September, 1853, she is requested to write immediately to her sister, Mrs. NUGENT, of Armidale, or send her address to Mrs. PAWSEY, 22, King-street. Letters from home await her.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Notice.—This Theatre will open on SATURDAY, 21st instant, with a new company. Members of the profession are requested to apply for engagements at the Theatre, on MONDAY, the 9th instant. J. L. BYRES, manager.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Great Attraction TO-NIGHT! Two Great Dramas and a Laughable Farce.—The performance will commence with the admired drama of OUR OLD HOUSE AT HOME. To be followed by the laughable farce of THE NEW FOOTMAN. To conclude with the successful drama of RAFFAELE THE REPROBATE (for the last time).

Prices: Boxes, 3s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

JAMES SIMMONDS, lessee and manager.

OLYMPIC CIRCUS, LYCEUM THEATRE, York-street.—The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the preparations required to give effect to the Equestrian Productions of the ensuing season, it is found impossible to open the house till MONDAY, November 9th, when it is hoped the programme presented, which will embrace many novelties hitherto unseen in any arena in Sydney, will ensure that patronage it will ever be the study of the proprietors to merit. Proprietor and ring master, Mr. J. JONES. Lessee, Mr. H. O. THOMPSON.

THE MORUK.—This gigantic bird will only be exhibited for a short time longer, prior to its being shipped for Europe. 30, Hunter-street.

A LECTURE on CHEMISTRY will be delivered in the School of Arts, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING, 5th November, in connection with the New South Wales Alliance for the Suppression of Intemperance, &c., &c. By Mr. G. J. CROUCH.

During the lecture a great number of experiments will be introduced, and at the conclusion a small inflated balloon will ascend.

On this occasion 3d. will be charged, in aid of the funds of the Society.

To commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

M. DAVIS and G. J. CROUCH, Honorary Secretaries.

UNION CLUB.—The adjourned Special General MEETING of the Members of the Union Club will be held THIS DAY, at half-past 1 p.m.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN CREER.—The Right Worshipful the Mayor, chairman.—The Committee are requested to meet, at the Freemasons' Hall Hotel, York-street, on SATURDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock precisely. H. P. COLES, Hon. Sec.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.—Subscriptions received for finishing the above, by Mr. SIMPSON, 208, Elizabeth-street.

DARLINGHURST CHURCH BUILDING COMMITTEE.—A Meeting of the above, TO-MORROW EVENING (Friday, 6th), at the Schoolhouse, at half-past 7. Attendance of members is particularly requested.

JOHN RAE
M. H. STEPHEN } Secretaries.

NEW SOUTH WALES RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.—The Adjourned Public Meeting of the New South Wales Religious Tract and Book Society will be held in the Hall of the School of Arts, Pitt-street, on MONDAY next, November 9th, at 7 o'clock p.m. Ministers and Gentlemen of various denominations will address the meeting.

A Collection will be made at the close of the meeting, in aid of the fund of the Society.

JOHN DOUGALL
SAMUEL CHAMBERS KENT } Honorary Secretaries.

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A supply of Bibles and Testaments has just been received for gratuitous distribution among the Sabbath Schools of the colony. Forms of application will be forwarded to the managers of such schools upon the receipt of a written request to Mr. SAMUEL GOOLD, corner of Pitt and King streets. FORSTER ASHWIN, S. C. KENT, honorary secretaries.

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The monthly General Meeting of Members will be held THIS DAY, the 5th November, at 3 p.m.

ALEXANDER THOMSON, secretary.

THE STALLHOLDERS of the George-street Market, Sheds B and D, are requested to attend a MEETING, to be held at Mr. Coles, Freemasons' Hall, York-street, THIS DAY (Thursday), at 3 o'clock, to consider important business.

PROTECTION! PROTECTION!—A LECTURE on the necessity of Protecting our own Industry will be delivered by Mr. JOHN LUCAS, at half-past 7, o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 6th instant, at the Lyceum Theatre. Admission free.

METROPOLITAN INVESTMENT and BUILDING SOCIETY.—A Meeting for the DISPOSAL of ADVANCES on SHARES will be held THIS DAY, the 5th November, at half-past 12 o'clock. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Manager.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—The DIVIDEND, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year, declared at the General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, on the 30th ultimo, is now payable. J. S. MITCHELL, Secretary. Sydney Insurance Company, Bridge-street, November 2nd.

THE REV. Mr. ROCH begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of £15 from Sir William and James M'Arthur, towards the erection of a church at Camden, for which he returns his most sincere thanks.

ENGLISH READING and ELOCUTION.—Mr. JOHN CONNERY is prepared to give a course of 24 Lessons on the above subjects, either by private tuition or in classes. He guarantees to remove all peculiarity of dialect, or defect in enunciation. Address LEGION, HERALD Office.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, with verbal and written delineations of character, given daily by Mrs. BEER, Practical Phrenologist, at No. 33, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney. Phrenological Charts for SALE.

A CARD.—Captain ROBERT MAILLER, Marine Surveyor. Offices, Campbell's Wharf and Circular Quay.

MADAME DE SAINT REMY, Accoucheuse, first prize of the Medical Board of Paris. 32, Woolloomooloo-street.

REMOVAL.—L. ELIXAN, No. 19, Hunter-street.

MONEY TO LEND in any amounts, upon freehold security. CHARLES H. LONG, broker, Hunter-street, over Wilcox's.

MONEY.—To be Lent, on Mortgage, the sums of £2000, £1400, £800, and £700. Apply to Mr. BILLYARD, Macquarie-street North.

MONEY.—Any amount LENT on Farms and City Property. ROBERT FORBES, 15, King-street.

TO LEND, £200. Apply to THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., Macquarie-place.

PIANOFORTES.—Mr. BANKS, Tuner, Repairer, &c., 44, King-street, and 63, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD and Health Restorer.—SHAW'S compound fluid extract of Sarsaparilla acts directly on the blood, and drives all disease and impurities from the system with almost electric velocity. Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. and 5s. SHAW and CO., chemists, 72, Pitt-street.

A HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable person, a Situation as Housemaid and Needlewoman. Address R. S., HERALD Office.

A BOY wanted, to write a good hand.—RICE, butcher, Haymarket.

A MAN wanted, in a Corn Store. Apply to JOHN SMITH, Botany Road, Redfern.

A MATE wanted for the diggings, with about £20. Apply at the Wollongong Hotel, corner of King and Kent streets.

A MONTHLY NURSE is open to an Engagement. Address J. E., HERALD Office.

A THOROUGH PRACTICAL GARDENER, from England, per Boanerges, wants a situation; has a wife and one child. Address GARDENER, News Office, 624, George-street South.

A SHOPMAID wanted. Apply B. WILLIAMS, late Poole's, 143, George-street.

BRICKMAKERS wanted, to make Bricks on Royalty, at Newtown. JOHN GARSED, Commercial Chambers, Pitt-street.

BOOKKEEPING, &c.—The advertiser, being perfectly acquainted with mercantile business generally, offers his services either as Bookkeeper, Salesman or Correspondent, or would undertake the management of any mercantile establishment during the absence of the principal. References of the first respectability. Address A. Z., Box No. 121, Post-Office, Sydney.

GROOM WANTED, able to milk, and willing to be useful. H. B. BRADLEY, Margaret-street.

HOUSE Wanted, to Rent or Purchase, within 3 or 4 miles of Sydney, a House, containing 6 or 8 rooms, with garden and paddock. Apply by letter to A. B., Box 96, Post-Office.

LOADING for Bathurst or Orange. Apply to Mr. GORDON, 27, Pitt-street.

MAP COLOURERS.—Wanted, several Persons, to paint Flags, water-colours. Apply THIS DAY, before 10 o'clock, BRADSHAW'S Railway Guide Office, 6 and 8, Church-hill.

REQUIRED, FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with Board, &c., by a Lady and child, in a respectable family, where no other boarders are kept. Apply at No. 118, Castlereagh-street.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—Wanted, by a young English Lady, educated in France, a situation in the above capacity. She is competent to impart a sound English education, with French, music, and the rudiments of German, if required. No objection to proceed to the country, Melbourne, or Tasmania. Address ESPERANCE, Stationer's Hall, Parramatta.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted a good pushing Hand. Apply to Mr. J. MOREY, warehouseman, 146, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, Two experienced Hands. Apply to RENWICK, BATE, and CO., 236 and 238, George-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, by a respectable Young Person, an engagement in a Drapery Establishment. Address M. R., HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted experienced Hands. Also, Juniors. JOHN HALBERT, Pitt-street, next the Theatre.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, two First Hands. Salary no object. Mrs. J. B. HOWELL, 505, George-street South.

TO QUARRYMEN.—Wanted, a quantity of nine inch (9 inch) ashlar stone of best quality, to be delivered on the Phœnix Wharf. For particulars, stating price per perch, &c., Mr. G. WARING, Wollongong.

TO PLUMBERS.—Wanted, a Good Hand. T. HOBBS, Pitt-street South.

TO SHIPWRIGHTS.—A Carpenter wanted for the brig Lizzie Webber. Apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf.

WANTED, by a middle-aged married Gentleman, of plain habits, and without any family or servant, a steady, respectable, and trustworthy woman to take the management, and to do the duties of his household. Satisfactory references as to character indispensable. Apply personally, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, between 2 and 4 o'clock, p.m., at Mrs. KELLY'S, Friendship Hotel, Bathurst-street West.

WANTED, a Junior Clerk. R. C. ARDERN, South Head Road.

WANTED, a General Female Servant. Apply to Mrs. JARRETT, No. 14, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a Boy; also, a young Girl. Apply to J. J. MADDEN, butcher, 486, George-street.

WANTED, a steady Girl. Apply to Mrs. JACKSON, near Calder House, Old Newtown Road.

WANTED, several good Joiners. Apply to H. HORN, Moore College, Liverpool.

WANTED, by a Married Couple (both English), a Situation—the wife as Housemaid or Laundress, the man as General Servant; no objection to the country. Apply, by letter, D. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a Married Frenchman, a Situation as Gardener or Cook, and his wife as Laundress and Dressmaker. Address A. R., 32, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, by a Young Gentleman, a Situation as Clerk or Book-keeper; salary no object. Writes a good hand, and is willing to make himself useful. Address T. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, 50 Fat Pigs. Apply to BAKER, BUCKSATH, and CO., Cumberland-street.

WANTED, a Man, accustomed to drive horses in a wagon. ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Sussex-street.

WANTED, a Female Servant, able to do plain cooking. Apply 217, George-street.

WANTED, a Shoemaker; a general workman, to be useful in the shop. Apply 217, George-street.

WANTED, by a Man and his Wife, a Situation as Messenger, or light porter; the Wife as Laundress, &c. Unexceptionable references. Address J. S., 43, Windmill-street, Miller's Point.

WANTED, for a small family, a Second or General House Servant. A Protestant preferred. Liberal wages will be given to a willing girl having a good character. Apply between the hours of 12 and 1, at No. 3, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Journeyman Gunmaker. To a good workman constant employment, and the highest wages will be given. No drunkards need apply. Apply by post to J. A. SHEPHERD, gunmaker, High-street, West Maitland.

WANTED, to be known, Portraits, 5s., with case, 290, George-street, opposite the White Horse.

WANTED, immediately, Fencers, to split and put up three lines of fencing, part of the Kingston Estate. For particulars enquire of Mr. STRACHAN, Bee Hive Inn, Windsor Road.

WANTED, Two Fellmongers, also a Lad, about 16 years old. Apply F. CLISSOLD, Newtown.

WANTS a SITUATION.—A Young Man, of some experience as accountant, who writes an expeditious legible hand, is open to engagement in a mercantile or other establishment. Characters and testimonials produced. Address J. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an experienced Surgeon, for the (chartered) mail steamship City of Sydney. Apply, with testimonials, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock. HUGH LARMOUR, Manager, E. and A. R. M. Company, 1, Margaret-street.

WANTED, by a practical Gardener, a Situation in a gentleman's establishment. No objection to the interior. Can give good references. Address GARDENER, Mrs. Pawsey's Registry Office, 22, King-street.

WANTED, a Cook. Apply to Mrs. M'QUADE, Potts' Point.

WANTED, a Young Man, as General Servant, and to assist in cooking. For the country. J. G. GLUE, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable Young Man, as Clerk and Barkeeper. Apply at Petty's Hotel, Church Hill.

WANTED, a Clerk for a retail grocery establishment; if with a knowledge of the business preferred. Application, by letter, stating late occupation, salary required, with references, to HANKS and CO., 319, George-street.

WANTED, a Rough Carpenter, at 41, Lower George-street. R. DAWSON.

WANTED, Two Lozenge Makers. Apply T. W. FOSTER, 147, George-street.

WANTED, a Girl, about fourteen, to nurse a child. California Inn, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a Man, to drive horses and deliver rations, in the Southern district; a Married Couple, as first-class Cook and House Servant; a Shepherding Family with two or three sons; some Single Farming Men, and useful Boys; a Blacksmith, accustomed to shoeing; and an Apprentice to a chemist. HAIGH and ASHLIN, agents, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, a Young Woman, for the country, as Housemaid and to act as Laundress; also a Man, as Groom and Gardener. Apply to Mr. WHITFIELD, 6, Church-hill. N.B.—The parties that applied yesterday are desired to call again.

WANTED, a Female Cook. Apply to Mrs. WILLIAM LONG, Macleay-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, Two first hand Milliners, and a good Trimmer. Mrs. G. MARTIN, 455, Wilshire-place, George-street South.

WANTED, Teams to load for Bathurst, Queanbeyan, and Goulburn. HOSSITER, and LAZARUS, 216, George-street.

WANTED, a good Hammerman, that has been used to coach work. LILLY'S Coach Factory, Clarence-st.

WANTED, a Dog Doctor. Apply at the Sir John Franklin, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, about 15, to nurse a baby. Apply 82, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, where a good education would be an equivalent for her services. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Good Second-hand Russell's Stove. Address STOVE, HERALD Office.

WANTED, an Assistant in the General Ironmongery business. Apply, by letter, to FAUX and BEARD, Windsor.

WANTED to Purchase, Horse, Cart, and Harness. TAFF'S Boarding House, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable Woman as General Servant, for a small family. No children. 105, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, in George-street, between King and Park streets, suitable premises for carrying on a large grocery business. Apply to WILLIAM F. LLOYD, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, a situation as Housemaid and Needlewoman, in a gentleman's family. Respectable references given. Address H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a competent Dressmaker for the country. Apply No. 10, Stanley-street, from 10 to 12.

WANTED, a situation as Nursery Governess, Teacher in a School, or as Dressmaker and Needlewoman, in town or country. Salary no object. Address A. J., HERALD Office.

WANTED to SELL, a young Horse, Box Dray, and Harness; £25 the lot. H. GIBSON, 95, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Labourer. Apply Strawberry-hill Inn, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, by a married Man, a situation as Gardener, with first-class testimonials, just arrived from Northumberland, by the immigrant ship Boanerges. HAIGH and ASHLIN, agents, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, the Management of Squatting Stations, either sheep or cattle (sheep preferred), by a Gentleman well experience in both, who would be allowed to take a small share in return for his services. Unexceptionable references. For further particulars apply to Messrs. SCOTT, CAMERON, and CO., Harrington-street.

WANTED, a Draper for a country store. Apply to J. W. and S. THOMPSON, 109, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a strong respectable Lad, to do the General Work. Apply Mr. ETHERINGTON, corner of York and Market streets.

WANTED, a respectable Married Couple, without incumbrance, for the North Shore, the Man to work in the garden, &c., the Woman as Cook and Housemaid, where a Laundress is kept. Apply to OLIVER STAINES, British and Foreign Labour Offices, corner of King and Castlereagh streets. Apply at 11.

WANTED to SELL OFF, minor articles of Perfumery, &c. E. PORTER, 149, George-street.

A ROOM TO LET for an Office. Apply at No. 37, Elizabeth-street North.

APARTMENTS, or Board and Residence, in a private family. Apply to Mr. HEWITT, cutler, 63, Hunter-street.

APARTMENTS to LET, Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to S. FULLER, 169, Pitt-street South.

AN Unfurnished Apartment, with Board, to LET, in a private family. 105, Castlereagh-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for Families and Gentlemen. 37, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A Vacancy, 10, Wynyard-square.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Gentlemen and Families can be accommodated at Mrs. SMITH'S, 6, Hunter-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE wanted, in a central Situation, by Two Gentlemen. Address, stating terms, &c., F. H., HERALD Office.

BOARD and LODGING.—Two Gentlemen are desirous of obtaining the above in a quiet family, residing within an easy walking distance of Hunter-street. Two bedrooms and a sitting-room required. Terms, liberal; references exchanged. Address, stating full particulars, to Y. X., care of the HERALD Office.

COAL MINES TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—TO LET, on eligible terms, all those extensive Coal Mines situate at Stoney Creek, within one mile of the town of West Maitland, county Northumberland, known as C. W. Russell and Co.'s Cannel Coal Mines. The coals are superior to anything hitherto found in the colony; there is a good cash trade at the pit mouth; the coals

NOTICE.—The AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK (Bankers of the colonial Government) having been appointed agents for the sale of the £10 DEBENTURES, these securities may be obtained on application at the head office of the Bank in Sydney, or at its branches in Armidale, Brisbane, and West Maitland; and for the further convenience of the public, the Australian Joint Stock Bank is prepared to receive applications for these debentures per post, accompanied by a remittance, and to forward them by return, free of all charges.

The present price of £10 debentures is £10, and accrued interest at the rate of 3d. per week from 1st July last for each debenture.

EDWARD WRENCH, General Manager Australian Joint Stock Bank. Sydney, August 15.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—Paid up capital £250,000.

INTEREST OF CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCES.

Notice is hereby given that, from and after this date customers of this Bank will be allowed interest on their weekly minimum balances of current accounts, at the rate 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Money deposited for fixed periods will bear interest as heretofore.

By order of the Board of Directors,

EDWARD WRENCH, General Manager.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, and AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK,

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.)

Capital paid up, £500,000,

Of which more than one-half is now held in the colony of New South Wales alone.

INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

This Bank allows interest on the DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

It also continues to allow interest as follows, on fixed deposits:—

On sums repayable on three months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
On ditto, on six months' notice, 4 per cent. ditto.
On ditto, on twelve months' notice, 5 per cent. ditto.

JOHN YOUNG, manager.

Sydney Branch, English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY BRANCH.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital, £700,000.

Notice is hereby given that, from and after this date, interest will be allowed on accounts, at this Bank, as follows:—

On Current Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on minimum balance for the month, if not under £100.

On Fixed Deposits—For three months certain, 3 per cent. per annum.
" " " For six months certain, 4 per cent. per annum.
" " " For twelve months certain, 5 per cent. per annum.

ROBT. NAPIER, Manager.

London Chartered Bank of Australia,
Sydney, 20th October, 1857.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up Capital £1,260,000,
Reserve Fund ..... 252,000.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

From and after this date INTEREST will be allowed at the rate of TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM on the monthly minimum Balances at the credit of current deposit accounts. And

Per annum.
On money deposited for three months certain, 3 per cent.
Ditto " 6 " ditto 4 ditto
Ditto " 12 " ditto 5 ditto

GEO. K. INGELOW, Manager.

Sydney, 1st August, 1857.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Established January 1st, 1849, and incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, for Granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age.

On the Principle of Mutual Assurance, and an Equitable Division of the whole of the Profits amongst all the members.

Directors.

Chairman—M. E. Murnin, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. Thos. Holt, Esq., M.P.
A. T. Holroyd, Esq., M.P. | W. H. Christie, Esq.
James Mitchell, Esq. M.L.C. | John Fairfax, Esq.
Medical Referee—A. M. A'Beckett, Esq.
Consulting Actuary.
Morris Birkbeck Pell, Esq., B.A., Sydney University.
Solicitor—M. Consett Stephen, Esq.
Actuary and Secretary—Robert Thomson, Esq.
Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.

The Rates of the Society are as low as is consistent with perfect security. ALL PROFIT ON EACH TRANSACTION REVERTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL CONCERNED.

Extracts from Life Assurance Tables.

Premiums to Assure £100, with bonus additions, payable at death.

Annual Premium payable during Life.				Premiums to cease in Ten Years.			
Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.
20	£1 17 5	45	£3 16 0	20	£3 14 10	45	£6 6 7
30	2 8 2	55	5 12 2	30	4 13 8	55	8 5 5

For the rates for other ages, &c., see the Prospectuses of the Society. Policies effected under these tables which were then entitled to participate received, at last investigation, BONUS ADDITIONS OF MORE THAN 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.

Tables for DEFERRED and REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES, for ENDOWMENTS for children, for JOINT LIVES ASSURANCES, and for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, will be found in the Prospectuses of the Society.

The Directors invite intending assurers to compare these Tables and the general facilities of this Society with those of other offices.

The Directors beg to draw attention to the important privileges accorded to the Society by Parliament, among which are (1st.) THE PROTECTION OF ALL ITS POLICIES against the operation of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain duration, to a gradually increasing amount.

(2nd.) THE PROTECTION OF POLICIES OF MARRIED WOMEN against the debts or control of their husbands.

(3d.) SMALL ASSURANCES being saved the expense of letters of administration.

Prospectuses, form of proposal, and every information may be obtained at any of the agencies in this and in the other colonies, or from

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.

Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SYDNEY BRANCH.

Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.

Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London, if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.

Offices, Sydney Exchange, and Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.

TOWNS and DARLEY, Agents.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—SYDNEY AGENCY.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

JOHN BIBB, Esq., Surveyor.

Insurances granted on property of every description, at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL REFEREES:

John Mac Farlane, Esq., M.D.
John Moon, Esq., Surgeon.

Detailed prospectuses, forms, and all other information can be obtained from the Company's Agents, BUYERS and LEARMONTH, 4, Charlotte-place, Sydney.

SYDNEY GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—TREASURERS.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq., M.P.
JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.
SAMUEL COHEN, Esq.

Shareholders are requested to pay the first call now made into the Australian Joint Stock Bank to the credit of the above gentlemen, who have consented to act as treasurers of the Company.

By order of the Provisional Committee.
ROWAN RONALD, sec. pro. tem.

Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney, 2nd October.

NOTICE is hereby given that WILLIAM MAGUIRE, of 42, Pitt-street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, an Attorney of Her Majesty's Courts of Queen's Bench Common Pleas and Exchequer, and a Solicitor of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland, intends to apply on the last day of the ensuing fifth term to their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales for admission as an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the last-mentioned Court.—Dated this 22nd day of October, 1857.

TUITION.—Miss HOSKING proposes shortly to open an Educational Establishment for a limited number of Young Ladies at Darlinghurst, Sydney.

Having had long experience as instructress in families of the nobility, Miss Hosking is prepared to offer all the advantages of first-class schools in England.

It will be her aim to combine home privileges and earnest religious and moral training with the intellectual culture and accomplishments essential to a finished education.

References are permitted to be made to Lady Denison Lady Stephen, and Mrs. Dickinson.

DENTISTRY.—Mr. J. EMANUEL, Examined Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, employs the following methods in supplying Artificial Teeth, from one to a complete set. First, on the roots of the natural teeth; second, on a plate with clasps; third, with spiral springs; fourth, by atmospheric pressure. Mr. Emanuel guarantees satisfaction. The gold used is 20 carats, and the mineral teeth are manufactured by American, English, and French distinguished artists. No. 183, George-street North, near the EXCHANGE Office.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH TO ALBURY.

No 57—914. Railway Department,
Sydney 19th October, 1857.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH to ALBURY.—TENDERS will be received at this office, until MONDAY, the 9th November, at noon, from persons desirous of contracting for the supply of material and workmanship necessary for the erection of an Electric Telegraph, from Picton to a point on the Victoria side of the river Murray, opposite to the town of Albury, according to the specification appended hereto; the tenders to be for the entire work, at a price per mile completed.

2. The contract must be completed, and the work handed over to the Government, within five months from the notification of the acceptance of the tender, and the line must be preserved in order by the contractor for three months after the circuit has been tested and found complete; time being considered of the essence of the contract.

3. Payment will be made in fortnightly instalments, to the extent of 80 per cent. on the value of the work certified by the superintending officers to have been completed.

4. At the foot of every tender there must be a memorandum signed by the person tendering, and two responsible persons as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking in that event, that they will severally execute and deliver at the office of the Civil Crown Solicitor, within one month from the notification of the acceptance of the tender, a bond to her Majesty for securing such performance in a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the tender.

5. The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. A specification of the work to be done is annexed for general information.

R. H. MARTINDALE, Superintendent.

SPECIFICATION.

1. Posts, which may be heavy rough saplings with the bark removed, to be provided, of sound hardwood, such as box (not bastard box), ironbark, stringybark, or swamp oak, seasoned by standing one month after felling upon a hard surface, and to be not less than 9 inches diameter at the base, and 5 inches at the top, of 23 feet lengths. The base to be charred thoroughly over a space of 6 feet, and well coated with coal tar, the top to be firmly bound at one inch from its extremity with good hoop iron, not less than one inch wide, a hole of proper size to receive the insulating pin, to be bored vertically into the centre of the top of the post to the depth of 5½ inches.

2. Insulators to be of well baked and highly glazed earthenware, of an uniform pattern, to be submitted for approval. Insulating pins to be of yellow pine, of suitable size, and prepared by soaking in a boiling mixture of equal parts of gum shellac, resin, and Venice turpentine, and to be firmly fitted to the tops of the posts.

3. The conducting wire to be of the best quality of No. 6 galvanized iron, weighing not less than 560 lbs. to the mile, to be so stretched that the deflection shall not exceed two feet in any sixty feet length of wire, and to be securely fastened to the insulators with annealed charcoal wire, No. 15 gauge. The metallic connections or jointings of the main wire to be made in the best manner, and according to directions which will be given by the officers appointed to superintend the work.

4. The posts to be not more than sixty yards apart, unless by special permission. They must be fixed in the ground to a depth of five feet, and firmly wedged and imbedded in a perpendicular position. Forest trees will be admissible in place of posts on the sanction of the officer appointed by the Government to superintend the work. All such trees must have the bark removed for at least three feet below the point of attachment of the insulators, and must be otherwise trimmed of their branches as directed by the superintending officers.

5. An additional price per post to be given for such posts as may be required to be planed and chamfered to be set up through towns or villages, and painted with three coats of white or black paint, as may be directed by the officer appointed by the Government to superintend the work.

6. All trees and branches which in the judgment of the superintending officer may endanger the line are to be removed, and all brush, underwood, and grass cleared away for a space of twenty feet on each side of the line. All staking or marking out of the line that may be necessary in the judgment of the superintending officers to be performed for its proper direction must be done by the contractor at his own cost, under the direction of the superintending officers.

7. Insulating brackets, angle insulators, and terminals, according to patterns, approved by the superintending officer, are to be provided where required, for turnings and intermediate stations.

8. All materials used in the construction of this work, or any part of it, are to be of the best quality, and, together with the workmanship, are to be subject to the approval or rejection of the officer appointed by the Government to superintend the work. Should the contractor fail to proceed in the execution of or to complete the work in the manner and at the rate of progress required by the superintending officer of the Government, it shall be at the option of the Government either to make use of all labour and materials which the Superintending Officer may deem necessary for the prosecution thereof, deducting the cost of such labour and material, from the money that may be then due or thereafter become due to the contractor; or, on notification to that effect being inserted in the NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, to consider the contract void, so far as relates to the work remaining to be done, and all sums of money that may be due to the contractor, together with all materials and implements in his possession on the ground, and all sums of money whether named in the bond to be entered into by the contractor or otherwise, as penalties for the nonfulfilment of the contract, shall be forfeited to the Government, and the amount shall be considered as ascertained damages or breach of contract.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH to ALBURY.—Notice is hereby given that, the time in which TENDERS will be received from persons willing to contract for the completion of Electric Telegraph from Picton to Albury, is extended until noon of the 12th instant. R. H. MARTINDALE.

57-696. Railway Department,
Sydney, 3rd November, 1857.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—SLEEPERS for CAMPBELLTOWN EXTENSION.—Notice is hereby given that TENDERS will be received at the Railway Office, Phillip-street North, on or before the 10th instant, at noon, for the delivery of 14,000 Iron Bark or Box Sleepers, in quantities of not less than 1000.

The Sleepers may be delivered on any part of the line between Liverpool and Campbelltown which may be most convenient for the tenderers.

All particulars may be obtained on application at this Office.

Tenders must be addressed to the Chief Commissioner, and endorsed "Tender for Sleepers."

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN RAE, Secretary.

No. 57—67. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 28th October, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS and CARTERS.—TENDERS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 9th November, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the undermentioned works to be performed in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the City Engineer.

Formation of Pitt-street from Hunter-street to the Circular Quay.
Curbing and guttering Pitt-street.
Construction of gullies, Pitt-street.
Carriage of cast-iron water pipes, to different parts of the line of main, lying between the intersection of Cleveland-street and Crown-street.

The work tendered for to be endorsed on each tender.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 57.-63 Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 22nd October, 1857.

PUBLIC BATHS.—Sealed Tenders (endorsed "Tender for Baths") will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 9th November, at 12 o'clock noon, from parties willing to undertake the construction of Public Baths in a portion of the Government Domain, under the terms and conditions of the specification, and in accordance with the plan to be seen at the office of the City Engineer, where all particulars may be obtained.

The Municipal Council do not bind themselves to accept any of the tenders submitted.

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—OFFICES wanted.—TENDERS, stating rent, accommodation, and situation, will be received up to 6th November. Premises offered must be centrally situated (north of King-street preferred) in a leading thoroughfare, must have a private entrance to the street, and be sufficiently extensive to afford at least three good rooms; the ground floor will be preferred. ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for the erection of a Gate Lodge at the Benevolent Asylum. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before MONDAY, the 9th instant. HILLY and MANSFIELD, architects, 138 (late 27), Pitt-street. November 3.

REMOVAL.—ROBERT JONES, Tailor and Draper, begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed from George-street to No. 205, Pitt-street, opposite the auction rooms of Messrs. Frith and Payten. R. J. gratefully acknowledges the many favours he has hitherto received from his friends and the public in general, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

REMOVAL.—S. HEBBLEWHITE informs his friends and the public, that on and after the 1st November his business will be carried on at the new Stores, Pitt-street, corner of Park-street. Having built the premises expressly to suit the wants of his business, he feels confident that customers will have increased advantages, which the old premises would not allow.

FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING.—Country buyers and others should visit DEAN'S Furniture Warehouse, Market-street, where a variety of every requisite for furnishing may always be had. Goods delivered and fixed. ☞ Note the address, DEAN'S Furniture Iron Bedstead, and Bedding House, Market-street.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN CREER.—The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Chairman.

To carry out the objects of the public meeting, held on Saturday last, the following gentlemen have consented to act on the committee, of whom subscription lists, and any other information relative thereto can be obtained.

The Right Worshipful the Mayor	Mr. B. Walker.
Captain Malcolm	H. S. Bland
Alderman Heale	J. Simpson
Mr. George Warburton	R. Campbell
Cuthbert	Edwards
Blair	T. M'Mahon
A. Cubitt	A. Neale
Pritchard	George Tully
Fuller	S. Wright
Walker	B. Cohen
Adams	H. Cohen
Dawson	Postlethwaite
W. Warburton	W. F. Lloyd
S. Smith	W. Day
G. T. Thornton	E. L. Bown
S. Warburton	A. Moore
A. Hodgson, Esq.	Samuel Thompson.

Other gentlemen desirous of co-operating in this work with the committee will please communicate with the undersigned.

H. P. COLES, hon. sec.

SUBSCRIPTIONS towards erecting a School and Temporary Place of Worship, in connection with the Church of England, at Raudwick.

S. H. and James Pearce	£50	0	0
The Rev. W. Macarthur	10	0	0
Samuel Hebblewhite, Esq.	25	0	0
John Cambell, Esq.	10	0	0
Sarah Jobbins	27	0	0
F. Sydney	10	0	0
Edward Hill, Esq.	3	3	10
Sir Daniel Cooper	50	0	0
Edwin Vickery, Esq.	5	0	0
A. Fairfax, Esq.	10	0	0
W. Ellis, Esq.	10	0	0
J. B. Holdsworth, Esq.	10	10	0
Mr. Abraham	2	0	0
Miss Goodman	2	0	0
J. Thompson, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Knox, Esq.	21	0	0
Mr. J. H. Lewis	1	0	0
William Cowper (Archdeacon)	2	2	0
A. Macarthur, Esq.	5	5	0
J. M'Leric, Esq	3	3	0
W. R. Piddington, Esq.	3	3	0
Messrs. Dick and Brown	10	0	0
Mr. R. W. Moon	3	3	0
A Friend (D. N.)	1	1	0
George Thornton, Esq.	2	2	0
S. D. Gordon, Esq.	2	2	0
Mr. W. J. Lennon	2	2	0
A. C. Burnell	3	3	0
J. Rae, Esq. (stone for building), value	5	0	0
Mr. Charles Woolcott	10	0	0
A Friend (G. K.)	1	0	0
Edward Daintry, Esq.	5	5	0
Total	£310	4	0

Subscriptions towards the completion of the said building will be thankfully received by Mr. J. B. HOLDSWORTH, George-street, Sydney; Mr. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, Pitt-street; and Mr. S. H. PEARCE.

IMMIGRANTS per JOHN BUNYAN.—The Unmarried Females by the above vessel for engagement, about 56 in number, can be hired on FRIDAY next, the 6th instant, between the hours of 1 and 4 p.m., at Hyde Park Barracks. They consist of cooks, general house servants, laundresses, housemaids, nursemaids, dairymaids, &c., &c.

N.B.—In order to prevent inconvenience, the usual orders for admission into the hiring-room must be procured during office hours, on or before 12 o'clock on the day of hiring.

Persons not known to the Immigration Department, applying for female servants, will be required to produce letters of introduction from a clergyman or magistrate.

Labour agents entering into any arrangements with these immigrants on account of their constituents will be required in every case to lodge in the hands of the officer in attendance in the hiring-room, written authorities from such constituents, empowering them to sign agreements on their behalf.

H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration.

Government Immigration Office, Sydney,
November 5th, 1857.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

In the will of DAVID WEITH, late of Lambridge Estate, near Penrith, in the County of Cumberland, colony of New South Wales, landholder, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, WILLIAM ALLEN, of Penrith Mills, Penrith aforesaid, farmer, one of the executors named (the other executor named in said will being at present resident in England, out of the jurisdiction of this honorable Court in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction) that probate of the said will may be granted to him, as such executor as aforesaid.

Dated this 4th day of November, A.D. 1857.

MILFORD and CROFT, Proctors for the said William Allen, 19, King-street East, Sydney.

I, WILLIAM HELLYER, of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, gentleman, presently residing at No. 195, in Riley-street South, in the City of Sydney, having served under articles of clerkship in the said colony for the full term of five years, as an articled clerk, first to the late Stephen Lambton, an attorney of the Supreme Court of the said colony; secondly, to the late William Carr, an attorney of the said Supreme Court; and lastly, to James Green, an attorney of the said Supreme Court; hereby give notice that on the last day of the present term, (to wit) on SATURDAY, the fourteenth day of November now instant, I will make application to the said Supreme Court for admission as an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Dated this fourth day of November, A.D. 1857.

WILLIAM HELLYER.

£2 REWARD.—Lost, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, a SKYLARK. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to Mr. E. SAMUELL, Golden Fleece, corner of King and George streets, will receive the above reward.

£5 REWARD.—To Constables and others.—Deserted his home, a boy about thirteen years of age, named EDWARD GALLAGHER. I will pay the above reward to any person who will restore him to his friends, or give such information as may lead to his recovery; and any person harbouring him after this notice will be proceeded against. He left his home about eighteen months since, and is supposed to have gone into the interior. Name, Edward Gallagher; age, 13 years; complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, gray; slight made, and good looking; mild countenance, dimple in chin, with two large teeth in front; can read and write. Mrs. JOHNSTON, No. 263, Fairbank Cottage, Sussex-street.

GOLD WATCH and Case LOST, on the 28th ultimo, near the cross roads, Penrith. Any person finding the same and delivering it to RICHARD BROOKES, Esq., Penrith, shall receive a reward of £1.

LOST, during the Bazaar in the Market, a GOLD MOURNING LOCKET, set with pearls, and containing hair on both sides. Any person returning the same to Mr. HOGARTH, jeweller, George-street; or at No. 63, Cleveland-street, Redfern, will receive the reward of One Pound.

LOST, on Wednesday morning, in a Glebe omnibus, or in George-street, a PORTEMONNAIE, containing a cheque on Bank of New South Wales, drawn by W. H. Savigny, for twenty pounds, and eighteen shillings and sixpence, silver; payment of the cheque has been stopped at the bank. A liberal reward will be paid on return of the same at the office of WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Bott's Wharf.

STRAYED into the premises of the Australian Club a quantity of GEESE. The owner can have the same by giving the proper description and number. If not claimed in a few days they will be sold to defray expenses.

GOOD GRAZING for Horses in well-secured Paddocks. Apply at Cottage, opposite Mr. Talbot's, Cook's River Road.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against JAMES MOSELY, of Petersham, near the Swamp Road, brickmaker, are requested to send in an account of the same to Mr. CHARLES THOMAS, solicitor, No. 47, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, on or before Monday next.

AGENTS of THE MONTH are informed that all Orders and Accounts (including those connected with Nos. 1 and 2 of the publication), should be addressed to J. COX and CO., 111, George-street.

DEAFNESS.—The Organic Vibrator, a small imperceptible instrument for the relief of deafness, at Mr. DE LISSA'S.

THE EYESIGHT.—Mr. DE LISSA'S valuable tinted Glasses for preserving the sight, superseding all others.

THE EYESIGHT and DEAFNESS.—Mr. DE LISSA, optician and aurist, 253, George-street, two doors from King-street. Consulting and show rooms on the first floor, at home from 10 till 6.

FRENCH-POLISHING.—Furniture, Shop Fixtures, &c., polished in best style. G. WOOD, 104, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street.

NEW MUSIC.—Traviati and Trovitore, in various arrangements, Hamilton's Instructions. MOSS'S.

PIANOFORTES, by the best makers, and all other musical instruments. MOSS, 38, Hunter-street.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES, mounted in various frames, Sun Dials, Compasses, Storm Glasses, &c. MOSS'S.

LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, Hunter-street.—Good dinners from 12 till 3, 1s. each. N.B.—Weekly board 15s.

LONDON Coffee, Chop House and Dining Rooms, open from 5 in the morning till 10 at night.

HOLLIDAY'S LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, established January, 1853, by J. ETHERINGTON, jun., from Chelsea, London.

ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO have been appointed Sole Agents in the colonies for Berger's Great Exhibition Prize Medal Rice Starch.

DUGUID and MANSON have taken those central and commodious offices, at the Commercial Chambers, corner of Bridge and Pitt streets, opposite the Exchange, where, as well as at their coal and firewood depôt, Miller's Point, orders are received, and will be executed with accustomed punctuality and dispatch.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers. Pianofortes tuned, repaired, or removed; 254, George-street.

DEGOTARDI'S Commercial Printing Establishment, 218, George-street and Wynyard-lane.

J. MONTI, Watchmaker and Jeweller, removed from 394 to 333, George-street, opposite the Fruit Market.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney, 1842), 183, George-street North, near EXCHANGE Office.

MRS. BYNON'S Millinery and Fancy Repository, Suffolk House, Pitt-street, between Market and Park streets.

S. HICKING, Peg Bootmaker, No. 101, George-street. Pegged and sewed boots neatly repaired.

TOMLINS, SLOMAN, and CO., Wholesale and Retail Furnishing and General Ironmongers, 260 and 261, George-street.—Bar, sheet, and hoop iron; spring, cast, shear, and blister steel. Iron yard King-street.

VACCINATION Daily, from 10 to 1. C. W. PENNY, Chemist, 44, Parramatta-street, established 1840.

VACCINATION DAILY, at J. C. HORNER'S Apothecaries' Hall, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WRITING, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic &c., taught by Mr. BRAGG, 246, Sussex-street, Haymarket.

NOTICE.—F. CODNER, now of 624, George-street South, will remove on November 9th to 402, George-street South.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have REMOVED to Hunter-street, next Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co. J. and C. KEELE.

REMOVAL.—G. F. BAKER, Auctioneer, Loan Agent, Valuer, &c., to No. 6, Commercial Chambers, opposite the Exchange.

MILK PUNCH.—ANDREWS'S celebrated. Apply 35, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, Established 1834

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD," containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL."—In reply to numerous inquiries, it is intimated to our subscribers and friends in the country, that the copies of the HERALD containing the Monthly Sydney Mail will be forwarded to Europe, in accordance with instructions as to address on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum, payable in advance.

SONGS without Music.—Will be published on 10th NOVEMBER, Songs without Music, by JAMES L. MICHARD. Price, three shillings and sixpence. J. COX and CO., George-street.

NEW and POPULAR WORKS, imported by J. COX and CO.—

Bowring's Siam and the Siamese, 2 vols.
Boswell's Letters to Temple
Saint Hilaire's Egypt and Great Suez Canal, 17s. 6d.
Simon's Natural Religion
The Past Campaign in the Crimea, by N. A. Woods, correspondent of the MORNING HERALD at the seat of war, 2 vols.
Two Years' Travel in Persia, Ceylon, &c., by Robert M. Burning, 2 vols.
Dr. Schmitz' History of Rome, new edition
Hours with the Mystics, by R. A. Vaughan, 2 vols.
Kathemerina; or, Common Things in relation to Beauty, Virtue, and Truth. By Kenelm Digby. 2 vols., 8s.
The French Pastor at the Seat of War, cloth, 5s.
Dwight's Christianity in Turkey
Chambers' Slavery and Colour
Duncan's God in Disease; or Manifestations of Design in Morbid Phenomena, 5s.
Flemish Interiors or a Glance behind the Grilles
The Muslims in Spain, 4s.
Things New and Old in Religion
Science in Literature
John Halifax, Gentleman, by author of Olive, &c.
Rennie's Insect Architecture, a new edition
Tuckermen's Mental Portraits
Barrow's Ceylon, Past and Present
Wraxall's Military Resources of Europe
Young's Pre-Raffaellitism
The Ancient Egyptians, by Wilkinson
Gilfillan's Third Gallery of Portraits
The Book of German Songs
Gladstone's Kansas, Still Waters
Eastern Hospitals and English Nurses
Vineyard Labourers
Melville's Confidence Man
Memoir of Captain Allen Gardiner
Ruskin's Lectures on Architecture and Painting
Hon. Miss Murray's Travels in America
Brougham's Contributions to Edinburgh Review, 3 vols.
Essays written during the intervals of business
Bernouette's Travels in India and China, 2 vols.
Thackeray's Irish Sketch Book
Lord Jeffrey's Essays, 1 vol., royal 8vo
3 vols., post 8vo, calf
Mackintosh's Historical Essays
Sydney Smith's Critical Essays
Loudon's Cyclopædias, 5 vols.
Macaulay's Critical and Historical Essays
Macaulay's History of England, 4 vols.
Mackintosh's History of England, 10 vols.
Thirlwall's History of Greece, 8 vols.
Scott's Waverley Novels, Abbotsford edition, 12 vols.
Scott's Waverley Novels, library edition, 25 vols.
Dugald Stewart's Philosophical Works
English Cyclopædia of Biography, Geography, and Natural History
Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. 13, new edition
The Doctor, &c., by Southey
Joanna Baillie's Works
The Crescent and the Cross, by Warburton
D. Bonar's Sinai, Cairo, and Beersheba
Barker (Bishop of Sydney) on the Psalms
Conybeare's Essays
Crake's Farriery
Youatt on the Horse
Bull's Maternal Management of Children
Bell's Hints to Mothers.

J. COX and CO., booksellers, 111, George-street.

BRADSHAW'S RAILWAY GUIDE.—With the present number for November, a splendid Coloured Plate (18 inch x 12 inch), of the signals now in use at Port Jackson, is gratuitously presented to the numerous subscribers of the above Guide. Sold everywhere. Publishing Office, 6 and 8, Church-hill.

PUBLICATIONS of the SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—Clergymen, Superintendents, and all persons interested, are informed that the undersigned have been appointed Agents for the Sunday School Union, and have just received, per Vimeira, their first consignment of Books. Catalogues can be had on application. SMITH and GARDINER, Stationer's Hall, 95, Pitt-street.

WILLIAM F. LLOYD (late Hanks and Lloyd), in answer to the numerous enquiries which have been made, begs to state, that although his name has not been removed from the establishment, with which he was connected, that he has no interest whatever in the late firm of "Hanks and Lloyd," and that as soon as suitable premises can be procured, he will recommence the grocery business on his own account, when a renewal of the esteemed favours of his friends and the public will be respectfully solicited.

RE-OPENING of that old-established Wholesale and Retail Grocery Warehouse, 422, Brickfield-hill, late Mr. William Terry. The undersigned having removed to the above large business premises, hopes, for a continuance of that large amount of support he has received in his old shop, 246, Pitt-street, and will always endeavour to merit the same. Settlers and country storekeepers will do well to call at the old establishment, and give the present proprietor one trial, and they will find that every part of their order will be done to their entire satisfaction. T. M'KEOWN, 422, Brickfield-hill. The same celebrated Wollongong butter that made the old shop 246, Pitt-street, so well known as the best shop for really good butter in town, received twice a week as usual, and sold at 1s. 2d. per lb.

S. BENNETT and CO., Wholesale and Retail Tea Dealers and Grocers, 325, George-street, opposite the Markets. The finest black and green teas are to be obtained at the above establishment.

S. BENNETT and CO., 325, George-street. The finest Mocha and Plantation Coffees are roasted daily.

S. BENNETT and CO., 325, George-street, are selling the best Sugars.

S. BENNETT and CO., 325, George-street have received a very superior lot of York Hams.

S. BENNETT and CO., 325, George-street, have the best English Bacon.

S. BENNETT and CO., 325, George-street, have North Wilts and Cheddar Cheese of the best qualities.

S. BENNETT and CO., 325, George-street, have now landing, a first-rate parcel of Turkey Figs, Muscatel, and Sultana Raisins.

S. BENNETT and CO., 325, George-street, are regularly supplied with the best Wollongong Butter.

S. BENNETT and CO., 325, George-street, deliver orders daily in Sydney, Woolloomooloo, Darlinghurst, Surry Hills, Redfern, and the Glebe.

S. BENNETT and CO., 325, George-street, deliver orders every Thursday at Newtown, Cook's River, and the surrounding neighbourhood.

ELLIOTT'S PURE SAGO FLOUR, prepared expressly for children and invalids. It affords more nourishment than any other description of farinaceous food, and will agree with the most delicate stomach. Sold wholesale and retail by ELLIOTT, 107, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, the most extensive and varied collection of ornamental trees and shrubs, flowering plants, fruit-trees, flower and vegetable seeds in the colony. Plants and seeds packed carefully for the country or neighbouring colonies. JOHN BAPTIST.

NOTICE.—Purchasers at the great Wardeliville Sale, on TUESDAY, 10th instant, will receive conveyances of their purchases—free of cost. EDWARD SALAMON.

SINGING and Pianoforte.—Madame LAMONT, 123, Prince-street, Church-hill.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Dentist, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-street, continues to supply artificial (mineral) teeth and gums, of every natural shape and variety, from a single one to a complete set, after the most approved English, French, and American systems. Teeth extracted with the latest improved instruments, and chloroform administered if required. Decayed teeth stopped with gold leaf and the best white cement. N. B.—Children's teeth regulated.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Dentist, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-street, extracts teeth for the poor gratis, from 9 to 10 a.m.

MR. FLETCHER, Dentist, begs to intimate that he has returned from the country, and may be found as usual, at his residence, 9, Wynyard-terrace, every day from 11 till 4.

PIANOFORTES, Murphy, Stoddart, and others. R. MARSHALL, Keep and Parson's Stores, Wynyard-street.

PIANOFORTES, in Rosewood and Walnut. Prices, from £40. R. MARSHALL, Keep and Parson's Stores, Wynyard-street.

NATURAL HISTORY.—Selling off.—The undersigned is selling off the entire stock of natural history collections, comprising animals, birds, shells, insects, bird-cages, insect-boxes, natural curiosities, and many other curious things too numerous to mention. J. F. WILCOX, 30, Hunter-street.

N.B.—Antiquarians, curiosity hunters, and others are particularly invited to give the stock an inspection prior to the clearing out.

SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY.—Collections of the Animals, Birds, Insects, and Shells of the Northern Districts made, upon reasonable terms, by a resident in that locality. For particulars, address Mr. ANGAS, Museum.

UNDER the Patronage of His Excellency Sir William T. Denison, and Members of the Legislative Council.—W. JENNINGS, Cutler, George-street, opposite the London Chartered Bank, has much pleasure in introducing to the gentlemen of Sydney his very superior silver steel razors, manufactured by him on a new principle, by machinery lately received from England, which for durability and keenness are unequalled. W. J. is now manufacturing on the premises the following articles now so much in demand, viz:—

Spaying knives — Castrating clams
Castrating ditto — Veterinary surgeons' instruments made to order.
Spaying needles

W. J. has also the following goods on hand:—Amputating post mortem pocket cases, scarificator, bistouries, and all other surgical instruments.

GENTS' SUPERIOR FRENCH CALF WELLINGTONS.—These goods are newly imported from the famed manufacturers, Homan and Company. Gentlemen requiring such an article will find they are in make and shape equal to

events, as hurriedly as the hon. and learned mover proposed.

Sir WILLIAM BURTON said the measure before the House would, if it stood by itself and apart from any other subject of consideration, have his almost entire approval. As, however, had been stated by the last speaker, there was sitting a committee of the House, of which he was chairman, appointed to consider the Supreme Court arrangement. There was before the committee a proposition which might have very considerable effect as regarded the progress of this measure, a proposition which had not yet been fully considered, namely, the appointment of Assistant Judges, by whom, if the proposition were finally approved, the duties proposed by this bill to be entrusted to Judges of District Courts might be performed. While giving his almost unqualified approval to the present measure, he would point out that should the committee alluded to recommend any particular measure, there might be a clashing between it and that now before the House. It would be well, therefore, he thought, that the House should not adopt any one particular course before it was in possession of the report of the committee. There could be no doubt that the community was greatly in want of a measure like that proposed. So long as he had been at the bar, now a considerable number of years, a County Courts Bill had been contemplated; it had been passed and it had worked satisfactorily. It had been adopted in divers countries with which he was acquainted, amongst others in India, and it had worked well. He had no doubt that gentlemen would be found for the offices of judges of these Courts, but he should propose that they should not be debarred from practising in the superior Courts. He thought it essential that they should by practice in the superior Courts have the means of keeping up their knowledge of the law. He recollected that the County Courts were copied from the Assistant Barristers' Courts of Ireland; they had worked very satisfactorily in Ireland, and were taken as the best model, and the presiding barristers were practitioners in the higher Courts, and not resident in the district in which they did preside. This, he thought, a matter of importance, for there was not a judge who was not aware what the gossiping of a circuit town was; no judge could mix much with the community of a circuit town; he was very sure he could not go to a tea-party without hearing the merits of the cases that were coming on canvassed. He thought that the criminal jurisdiction of the present Court of Quarter Sessions might very well be entrusted to the Judge of the District Courts. He did not think it was for the benefit of any community that Courts of Quarter Sessions should be continued; he had always considered them the most unimprovable courts. Look at their operation at home; at the cases in which rights of landlords were affected—cases disposed of by landlords. He would venture to ask when was there a case of poaching which was not decided in favour of the landlord?

Mr. LUTWYCHE said that cases of poaching were not disposed of by courts of Quarter Sessions.

Sir W. BURTON continued: With all due submission, it was by courts of Quarter Sessions that they were disposed of—whether in their appellate jurisdiction or other mattered not; and as it was with a man who at home had the reputation of a poacher, so it would be with one to whom in this colony the broad tongue of slander had attached the epithet of cattle-stealer. The unfavourable impression against him would be carried into the courts, and if the judge were a resident, it was scarcely possible that he should not be biassed. He was also of opinion that such courts might be safely entrusted with jurisdiction in cases of manslaughter; there were very many cases which might safely be entrusted to a lower court than the Supreme Court. There was, however, one thing required which was, to have an officer whose duties should be properly defined—the public prosecutor—one whose duties here had never been defined; and it should be for that officer to decide upon the facts disclosed in the preliminary enquiries before magistrates as to what court an offender should be tried—whether in the Supreme Court or in the District Courts. He would suggest to the Solicitor-General to withdraw the present motion until after the House had received the report of the select committee in reference to the Supreme Court arrangements.

Mr. Justice DICKINSON trusted that his Honor would at once proceed to the second reading of the bill, so that they might show the public that there was no intention to get rid of it. It had been stated in the public journals that there was, in certain quarters, a desire to get rid of this bill, and he believed from what he had heard that a strong impression did exist, that there was a desire in certain quarters to get rid of it, and to prevent the establishment of Circuit Courts. He considered that the Government was entitled to the gratitude of the community for bringing the bill forward; he did not know if it was an improvement on the bill formerly submitted to the House; that bill, he believed, contained some 122 clauses. The House sat on one morning, and before rising got through forty of those clauses, and he had anticipated after a few more sittings the measure would have been completed. To his great surprise, however, he found when he came to the House the next day, that the bill had been withdrawn, because the House was to be prorogued on the following day. It appeared to him most desirable that these District Courts should be established; and he trusted they would be part and parcel of the institutions for municipal and local self-government; and he believed they would work well, and that by-and-by they would be provided for by the people by local taxation. At all events such courts were highly congenial to British feelings. There were Supreme Courts in London, in Dublin, and in Edinborough; but besides these, there were local courts throughout the United Kingdom. Ireland had her Assistant Barristers' Courts—as complete an institution as was erected in any country. Throughout England there were local courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions. He thought if this bill was postponed until the report of the committee was brought up it would, in fact, be postponing it altogether. They were drawing near the end of the year, and he believed the present session was to be conterminous with the year, so that if there were further delay now the bill would not be proceeded with; at all events, not this year. They now heard a great deal about the relief of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the establishment of these District Courts might, perhaps, relieve them to some extent, although he did not clearly see how. They were now told that there was a scheme for the appointment of assistant Judges. How this would benefit the Judges of the Supreme Court or any one else he could not tell, as all that would be done would be to make more work for them to do. The appointment of those Judges might be a very captivating idea to some, but he considered that the efficiency of the Bench would be impaired by it. The changes in the Bench would be incessant. A new trial might be moved for on the ground of a Judge's misdirection, and that Judge would be away attending to one of his districts, instead of being on the Bench to inform his brethren of the reasons for his direction. He thought that any increase of the number of Judges in the way proposed was most objectionable; that it would make the office of Judge so intolerable that he felt sure that they would all get away as quickly as they possibly could, in accordance with the terms of the Constitution Act. He should most decidedly oppose any proposition for the increase of Judges of the Supreme Court, but he trusted that the bill now before the House would be allowed to go to a second reading at once.

Mr. WANT hoped the House would not proceed to a second reading of this bill to-night, or permit it to be committed for to-morrow. He had had no opportunity yet of reading the bill, it was first seen by him this morning, and he did not think it was right that the House should be asked to pledge itself on such short notice to any measure; nor did he think it consistent with the dignity of the House that it should permit itself to be hurried on in a matter of this importance. They had been told that there was a committee sitting whose suggestions might have very considerable effect upon this measure. No one was more thoroughly an advocate of the principles contained in this bill than he was. The objects of the bill as he understood them, were to bring law home to every man's door, to ensure the cheap and speedy administration of law, and also to ensure its being well administered. Now he questioned very much whether the law would be well administered. They were told that there would be a great difficulty in procuring fit judges for the District Courts, that gentlemen of standing would make much more by their professions and would not accept such appointments; the difficulty then being that those who were fit for the offices, would not take them, and that those who would take them were not fit for them. It would be wise then for them to consider if there was not a way of getting over this difficulty. It had been proposed, he believed, to give the Judges of the District Courts £1000 a year. Let the four Assistant Judges get £1600 a year, and then they would go over every part of the colony, try any case whatever that might be brought before them, and the Judges would be enabled to devote their time and attention to the important business of the courts in Sydney. He would now move that the debate be adjourned to Wednesday next.

Mr. SPAIN seconded the motion.

Mr. WISE submitted whether, an adjournment having been moved, it was competent for him to address himself to the original question?

A lengthy conversation ensued on the point of order, and it was finally ruled that the original question could be spoken to.

Mr. WISE said that he must oppose the proposed adjournment, for he considered it, looking to the question of time and all the other circumstances, as one not merely of the adjournment of the debate, but of the abandonment of the measure. He considered the House bound to go on with it; the House had not now to be informed of the contents of this bill. If the Solicitor-General had not told them to-day that it was the same bill as that formerly proposed, when Mr. Manning was Attorney-General, and Mr. Darvall, Solicitor-General, there might have been some reason for delay; but there was nothing new in this bill; it was almost identical with the bill which had been before the country for months—one to which the community in general had assented. He had heard no sufficient reason for postponement. It really could not be a ground for postponing a bill which had for its object the improvement of the administration of justice, that there was now sitting a committee of this House upon Supreme Court arrangements. This bill was not a Supreme Court bill; it was one specially devised to meet cases of small claims. Since the introduction of these courts into England they had in practice become a small debts court. The chief object in providing them was to provide a poor man's court. He did hope that he should be able to assist his friend in perfecting this measure, and in justifying his adoption of it. To show that it was essentially a poor man's bill, he might mention that in England 80 per cent. of the cases tried under the similar law were under £5; the average amount as stated was £2 10s. to £2 15s. The increase in the number of judges would not remove any of the difficulty. Further, if he might be permitted to mention what he knew as to the committee, it might be some time before their report was brought up. There were several witnesses to examine yet, then the committee would have to consider the evidence and draw up their report, often a most difficult matter for a committee to agree upon; in short, the sum and substance of the adjournment would be an abandonment of the bill. And now in reference to the origin of the bill he would say a few words. He had been called upon to assist Mr. Manning, the late Attorney-General, in the preparation of such a bill, having had some experience of County Courts in England, and being furnished with the last report of the Commissioners upon the whole question. He would mention the names of those commissioners—they were Sir Charles Romilly, Mr. Justice Earle, Mr. Justice Crampton. Mr. Fitzroy, who originated these courts in England, and carried his measure through the House of Commons in spite of the opposition of the then Attorney-General, Sir John Jervis,—also Mr. Pitt Taylor, Mr. Mullins, and Mr. Dowling, all well qualified to report upon the subject. They had drawn up an elaborate report on the subject, which hon. members would have opportunity of referring to, and which had been drawn up embodying the suggestions contained in that report. After that bill had been drawn, however, it was discovered that the English Parliament had passed an Act embodying these same suggestions, and then their late Attorney-General, Mr. Manning, determined upon throwing aside the clauses he had prepared, and adopting those passed by the Parliament in England. He was very glad to find that bill so prepared had been adopted by his hon. friend the Solicitor-General. The chief objects sought to be attained were, as he thought, cheapness, speed, finality and sound law, and he thought that there had been sufficient experience to show that all these could be secured by the introduction of such courts. It was well known that many of those appointed judges to these courts in England were incompetent judges; but he might state, that in 1851 the number of plaints between £20 and £50 were 13,000. Of these, 5000 were heard; there were appeals against 30 only of these decisions; but of the 30 only 8 were reversed, showing that, although the judges were not supposed to be the most competent, their decisions had given satisfaction, and, for the most part, had been confirmed by the appellate jurisdiction. He agreed perfectly with an honorable and learned member who had preceded him, that the introduction of these courts would tend to foster municipal institutions for local self-government; and on reference to this point he would advert to the right proposed to be given to have cases tried by jurors. Now, whatever objections applied to jurors resident in districts, with the whole of the affairs of which they were necessarily acquainted, he thought they applied with equal force to assessors. However, to show that this power of going to a jury was not likely to lead to evil, he would quote from the same book he had before in his hand, and he found that the number of plaints in the United Kingdom in 1854 was 526,718; of these the number of cases tried by juries was 715; thus the House would see that the jury was seldom demanded; and, from the fact of 357 of the cases having been given one way, and an equal number the other way, it was clear that there was not much in the hope of gaining a more favourable decision to induce plaintiffs to seek recourse to juries. There was one other reason why the passing of such a measure was essential. The business of the Supreme Court was at a dead lock; justice was now virtually denied; but once give the people these courts and those to whom justice was denied would obtain it; not that he thought that the business of the Supreme Court would be lessened; on the contrary, he thought there would be as much or more business than at present for the higher courts, and he was borne out in this by the opinion of the Royal Commission at home, who notwithstanding the establishment of County Courts and their rapid spread all over the kingdom, have reported that the number of judges could not possibly be diminished. He differed with his learned friend the Solicitor-General as to the proposed criminal jurisdiction. He thought it was not within the scope of the bill: in civil matters he thought a jurisdiction to the extent of £100 was large enough; and he would exclude actions for criminal conversation, and further he considered it matter for grave consideration whether actions for libel should not also be excluded. He had also the strongest possible objection to the judges of the courts being permitted to practice in the higher courts. Any judge so practising might have an A. B. case sent to him for an opinion, which opinion he might give, and a few days afterwards when he sat as judge he might have the same case submitted for his decision, the real parties being present instead of the A. B. submitted to him. The great evil seemed to arise at home, and he had no doubt that his learned friend the Solicitor-General would, as well as himself, recollect one case in which an individual had thought proper to retire before a further enquiry compelled his removal. In conclusion, the principle of this bill had already been approved by the House; forty sections of the bill had passed through a committee of the whole House; and the jurisdiction clause—the most important of all—was the same in this bill as that which they had agreed to last session. He trusted that the House would proceed with the bill, and adopt it generally, as a measure likely to be most useful to the community.

Mr. Justice THERRY rose to support the second reading of the bill. He could testify, after fourteen years' experience as a judge in the Courts of Requests of this colony, and twelve years' subsequent experience as a Judge of the Supreme Court of this colony, how much such a measure was required. He knew that the exigencies of the country demanded the establishment of such courts as were here proposed, and that by passing it the interests of the community would best be consulted. He considered that the adjournment of this debate could only be considered as an abandonment of the bill. It would not amount to less than a postponement to another year. And why was this postponement asked? Because some one had an idea of appointing assistant judges, who were to go about trying anything from milk score to murders—from the highest interests that could be at stake in the colony down to the smallest possible rate that could be taken into a court of requests. He considered the suggestion impracticable. They were told, too, that there was likely to be a difficulty in finding Judges for these district courts—that they would not be able to get men, whether barristers, who were making £3000 a year by their profession, or leading solicitors, who were making their £6000; but he denied the inference that because these leaders could not be obtained they would be able to get nothing but refuse men, who were not fit for such an office. There were men in this colony who, though not so prosperous or so fortunate as these leaders, who would equally well perform the duties of Judges of these Courts. An acquaintance with the principles of evidence, a competent knowledge of the law, good common sense, and some acquaintance with the world, would fit a man for such office. With these he had been enabled for many years, and not unsatisfactorily, he believed, to perform the duties of Judge in courts of requests, and he felt convinced there would be no difficulty on this point. He should give the bill his most cordial support.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN stated that it was his intention to support the bill in nearly all its details, and the principle of it had his unqualified support. He trusted that the House would proceed at once to the second reading, although he did not desire that they should go into committee upon it so soon as the learned Solicitor-General proposed. He must here, however, do justice to his friend Mr. Want, and another friend who had supported his motion. It appeared to be thought that they were opposed to cheap law, but he would venture to say that there was scarcely a member of the profession of either branch who was not heartily desirous of seeing the law speedily and cheaply administered in the various districts of the colony; and if the public would remember how every one of the legal profession in this House had supported a measure for law reform now passing through this House—a measure which, if finally passed, would reduce by one-half the profits of the profession in one of the most lucrative branches of the profession—they would not attribute interested motives to them. In reference to the powers to be given to the Districts Courts, he would invest them with not only common law jurisdiction, but also with some equity jurisdiction; at all events to such extent as the higher court might be disposed to delegate to them, else there might be cases involving a very small amount, but still coming within the equitable jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, which would after all compel parties to come to Sydney at great expense. As to the appeal clauses, he trusted they would be retained, as otherwise he thought the benefits to be derived from the bill would be reduced to the minimum. He was also favorable to the Judges of these courts being permitted to practice, and could not conceive such a state of things as that which had been alluded to by Mr. Wise. At all events, a barrister might protect himself by refusing to give any opinion at all. He trusted that, in its passage through the committee, a clause would be added to the bill to enables wives to give evidence where they were themselves the cause of action in consequence of their having acted as agents for their husbands in the sale of farm produce, poultry, or other similar ways. He saw no objection either to the bailiffs of their courts selling land; if they were not to be permitted to sell land, then the jurisdiction of the court must be limited to far below £100, for there were very few who would have claims determined against them to such an extent, when property for the greatest part was not land. He would also give to those courts jurisdiction in all cases. The amount of punishment should be the only limit to their criminal jurisdiction,—the amount of damages to their civil jurisdiction,—there was one other point on which he wished to express his strong opinion, which was that the clause common to Courts of Requests Acts, which enabled the judge to grant time for the payment of a debt after judgment recovered, should not be permitted to remain in this bill.

Mr. WANT withdrew, by consent of the House, his motion for the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. ISAACS said he regretted that the amendment was withdrawn, not that he should have supported it, but that he should himself be prevented from replying to some remarks which had been made in the course of the debate upon it. [It was intimated by the PRESIDENT that the hon. member would be in order in replying to any remarks that had been made.] The hon. and learned member continued—There was no one more utterly opposed to the Whig system of centralisation than he was—no one more desirous of seeing local institutions established throughout the colony. He did not wish to see Sydney a second Paris, ruling the whole of the people of New South Wales, as Paris did the millions of France, without regard to their wishes or interests. He wished to see the means provided for enabling men to settle their differences without the expense or delay to which they were now subjected; and he had said thus much because it had been said out of doors, and he had heard it repeated in that House to-night, that this bill was likely to meet with opposition from the lawyers. He did not believe that there was any one of either branch of the profession in that House who would not as gladly support measures likely to be beneficial to the community as any other hon. member, even though that other were one of the elected of the people. He protested, however, against their being hurried on with a measure because the Press clamoured for it. How would they expect justice from a judge who administered it in fear of an editor's pen? How could this House, or any other, legislate with advantage to the country if they proceeded to do so in fear of an editor's censure? He feared that the House was not right in proceeding with this measure until it had passed through the other House, until such provision had been made there for judges of these Courts as would enable the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General to offer such appointments to their brethren on terms which they would feel were not an insult to them. Mr. Isaacs objected to the admission of wives as witnesses and also to the power of giving time to a debtor after judgment obtained.

Mr. ALLEN hoped the House would not assent to the proposition for allowing the district judges to practise as barristers or as attorneys. If they were to have such courts they ought to have judges whose whole attention should be taken up with their judicial duties. In like manner he was opposed to the proposition for allowing wives to give evidence in cases where the husband was concerned. He spoke from experience when he said that such a practice would give rise not only to perjury but to domestic unhappiness. He was favourable to the bill as a whole, and he was sorry that it was not passed last session. It was now, however, again before them, and he would be glad to see it brought into operation; and with some care on the part of the House he had no doubt but they would make a creditable measure of it.

The PRESIDENT said he congratulated the House on the unanimity which had been displayed with regard to the principles of the bill, even although there was reason to suppose that in committee there would be some difference as to minor details. The zeal and ability which the hon. member (Mr. Want) had displayed in seeking to give effect to this measure when it was formerly before the House, were too fresh in the recollection of the House to allow of their believing that in proposing an adjournment he intended to evince any opposition to the principles of the bill. He could well enter into the feeling with which the honorable member proposed the adjournment, but it should be taken into account that if they postponed the bill now they would give a colour to the imputation that had been thrown out that the lawyers in that House were averse to the District Courts Bill. At the same time, if the committee now sitting, to which reference had been made in the course of the discussion, thought them injurious, and this bill bore one or the other, it was to be hoped that they would hasten their report and give hon. members, in dealing with the bill, an opportunity of availing themselves of the enquiries of the committee. With regard to the suggestion for increasing the number of the judges of the Supreme Court instead of appointing district judges, he thought that such a proposal if carried out, would go to make the assize judges no better than twopenny post-boys, whose duty it would be to go travelling through the country to dispose of petty causes. The effect of such an arrangement would be to detract from the dignity of the Supreme Court, and so fully was he impressed with the necessity of keeping up the pre-eminence of the Supreme Court, that even in the bill as it stood he would prefer seeing the new officers called, instead of "judges" by the name of "judicial barristers," or "assistant-barristers." The duty of these courts would be to deal with cases of small importance, and for that reason, he would also prefer seeing their jurisdiction limited in the first instance, to fifty pounds. It was easier in these cases to expand than to contract, and until they saw how the new arrangement worked, he would like to see the jurisdiction placed within narrow limits. However, he did not object to the jurisdiction as fixed by the bill. He did not intend to go into the details of the bill, but he would make a few remarks founded on his experience of the assistant-barrister system as it prevailed in Ireland. When the County Courts were first established there the jurisdiction was given to the judges, but experience showed that this arrangement was not expedient, and assistant-barristers were appointed; and when these were appointed, the Government chose not men destitute of practice, or indifferent as to their profession, but the best and most successful barrister who could be found; men who, by constantly breathing the legal atmosphere of the Four Courts, were at all times well versed in the laws which they were called upon to administer; and the honour and reputation of these men were deemed a sufficient guarantee that they would not judicially act in those cases in which they were professionally engaged. It was his opinion that this was a good system; and, although at present such a system was impracticable in this colony, the day might come when, railways being generally in operation, such a system might be introduced into this colony with advantage. Under such a system, he saw no greater objection to the judicial officers practising their profession than existed in the case of the Attorney and Solicitor-General. None but men of honour, and of ability, would be appointed—men who might be depended upon not to engage professionally in cases which were likely to come before them in their judicial capacities, while right of appeal would serve to render them careful and attentive in the discharge of their official duties. Then as to the salaries to be paid to the Judges, that House could not deal with this matter, but he hoped that when the salaries were fixed elsewhere, the amounts appropriated would be such as would enable the men to live respectably, to keep out of debt, and to avoid being placed in a position of dependence on those who might have to come into the Courts as suitors. He had heard the sum of £800 spoken of, but he hoped no such paltry salary as that would be allowed. In Ireland, where the expense of of travelling was a mere trifle, no assistant-barrister had a less salary than £1200 a year, the salaries varying from £1200 to £2000. To give a salary of £800 a year to District Judges in this colony, would be a poor inducement to members of the bar in the mother country to come to these shores. Having offered these observations, he would reserve any further comment which he might have to make until the bill was considered in committee.

Mr. LUTWYCHE said that, at that late hour of the evening, he would not trouble the House with a reply. He had paid attention, to the various suggestions thrown out in the course of the discussion, and would be prepared to deal with them on a future occasion. The suggestion that the committal of the bill should be deferred till a later day than that originally intended he was prepared to adopt.

The motion for the second reading was then put and passed, and the bill having been read, its committal was made an Order of the Day for Wednesday next.

OPIUM DUTY BILL.

On motion of Mr. LUTWYCHE, the President left the chair, and the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the Opium Duty Bill.

The several clauses having been gone through, the CHAIRMAN left the chair, and reported the bill without amendment.

The report having been adopted, the third reading was made an Order of the Day for to-morrow (this day).

TIME OF PRESCRIPTION BILL.

On motion of Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, the President left the chair, and the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the Time of Prescription Bill, but at the suggestion of Mr. WISE, who pointed out that one of the clauses required considerable legal consideration, the bill was postponed, and the House resumed.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN moved that the bill to enlarge the Council of St. Paul's College be read a second time.

The motion, having been seconded, was passed, and the bill was read a second time, and its committal made an order of the day for Friday next.

POSTPONEMENTS.

The second reading of the Compulsory Vaccination Bill was postponed till Wednesday next.

The consideration in committee of Mrs. Mann's Trust Bill was postponed till Friday; and the consideration in committee of the Titles to Land Bill was deferred till to-morrow (this day).

The House adjourned at a quarter to nine till this day, at four o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty minutes after four o'clock.

MESSAGE.

The following message was read:—

Message No. 7.

W. Denison, Governor-General.

The Governor-General lays before the Legislative Assembly a despatch with which he has been honored by the Secretary of State, in reply to the despatches forwarding the addresses from the Legislative Assembly of 30th December, 1856, and 20th January, 1857, on the subject of the Government House and Domain at Parramatta.

It will be seen from this despatch that the Governor-General understood the instructions of the Secretary of State on the subject of the appropriation of the house and domain in question in the same manner in which they were understood by the authority from which they emanated, and that he was therefore justified in considering himself entitled to the same use and enjoyment of this property as had been accorded to his predecessors.

As however the Governor-General stated in his reply to the address of the Legislative Assembly of 30th December, 1856, that he was not only willing, but desirous, of waiving all considerations of personal interest in this matter, so now, without acquiescing in any way in the view taken by the Legislative Assembly, that the rents and proceeds derived from the letting of the Government House and Domain at Parramatta are and do form part of the consolidated revenues of the colony, his Excellency is in no way desirous to agitate the question further.

Government House, Sydney, 4th November, 1857.

Upon the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, this message and the following despatch were ordered to be printed:—

No. 74. Downing-street, 20th June, 1857.

Sir,—I have under my consideration your despatches, Nos. 6 and 17, of the 15th and 29th of January, transmitting certain addresses of the Legislative Assembly relative to the Government House and Domain at Parramatta.

With regard to the future, I am glad to perceive that there is no difference of view as to the proper course to be pursued. The Legislative Assembly have declared their opinion that the Government Domain at Parramatta ought to be disposed of for the public advantage. You express the same opinion; and I have since received, with other Acts of the late sessions of the New South Wales Legislature, the Act No. 15, to provide for the disposal of the Parramatta Domain, which has been submitted to her Majesty, and will be left to its operation.

With regard, however, to the past, I think that you are entitled to the explanation which you request, of the meaning of the former instructions issued from this department. Orders had been given that the house and Domain at Parramatta should be given up. Sir George Gipps objected to the measure, on account of the effect which it would have on the position of future Governors of New South Wales. The Secretary of State admitted the justice of his arguments, and relinquished the measure.

The question has been raised, whether this change of purpose related only to the case of Sir George Gipps' immediate successor, because the Secretary of State's instructions, and the expression that he would not deprive him (Sir George Gipps), or his "successor," of the residence at Parramatta. The employment, however, of this phrase is easily explained. Sir George Gipps had pointed out that to himself the question was indifferent, since his term of office was almost at an end, but that he felt a representation of the case due to the person, who might be his successor in office. He acted with his usual public spirit and sense of honour, and his motives speak for themselves. The Secretary of State, in deference to Sir George Gipps' views, not unnaturally repeated the language in which Sir George had conveyed them, and said that neither he nor his "successor" should lose this residence. But his is impossible to read the correspondence as a whole, and to doubt that the decision was meant to be general and to apply to all subsequent Governors of New South Wales. All the reasoning employed had been general, and was equally applicable to every Governor; in the very despatch to which the Secretary of State was replying, Sir George Gipps had called attention to the consequences "to future Governors" of the colony; and unless it was supposed that the retention of the Domain was advisable on permanent grounds, there was no conceivable reason for making the concession solely to Sir George Gipps' successor, who had not yet been even appointed. It was not wished to bestow it as a favour on one particular Governor, but to adopt a course which, by general reasoning, had been shewn to the satisfaction of the Government at that time, to be conducive to the public interest.

I am bound, therefore, to say that, in considering yourself entitled to the same use and enjoyment of the House and Domain at Parramatta as all your predecessors, you did but understand the instructions on the subject in the same sense in which they are understood by the authorities from which they emanated, and which, I think, that the foregoing review of the correspondence will shew to be the real meaning of the documents.

I have, &c.,

(signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

PAPERS.

Mr. JONES laid on the table certain documents relating to the Ways and Means 1857-58.

Ordered to be printed.

THE LAND BILL.

Mr. COWPER said that perhaps it would be convenient to hon. members that he should now make the announcement that, in consequence of the call of the House ordered for the 18th, it was his intention, when the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Land Bill was called on the 11th, to move its postponement to the 18th, the day on which there would be a call of the House.

THE PILOT SERVICE.

Mr. JONES laid on the table a report from the Light, Pilot, and Navigation Board on the Pilot Service of Port Jackson; as also certain returns previously moved for.

Ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS.

Mr. DALLEY presented a petition from two Chinese, complaining that their gold had been seized by the Customs authorities of Sydney, they not being aware that there was an export duty on gold leaving this country, and praying relief.

Petition received.

Mr. HAY presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Sofala, complaining of the inadequate funds at present devoted to the Denominational school there, and praying that the amount given to the schools of the National and Denominational Boards should be in proportion to the number of scholars at each school respectively.

Petition received.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS.

On the motion of Mr. COWPER, Mr. Martin's notice of motion for leave to introduce a bill to amend the Masters and Servants' Act, was postponed to the following day.

THE BUDGET.

On the Order of the Day for the resumption of the Committee on Ways and Means—

Mr. JONES moved—"That, towards making good the supply granted to her Majesty, for the Supplementary Service of the year 1857, the sum of £49,894 17s. 2d. be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales." This amount being already sanctioned by the House, in making this motion, I take the earliest opportunity of laying before the House a series of returns which will make clear the statement I am now about to make, showing what the financial position of the country really is, what are the intentions of the Government for providing the Ways and Means for the year, and what appropriations they intend to ask for out of the revenue of the ensuing year. In making this statement, I am aware that I shall have to trespass at considerable length on the indulgence of the House, because, however brief I may endeavour to be, yet the many topics that are embraced in this subject, must necessarily take up a great deal of time, even though they be but lightly touched. Again, in undertaking this task, I must necessarily labour under great disadvantages in the eyes of the House, when compared with my predecessor in office. The subject is avowedly a dry one, and it is not in my power, as it was in his, to relieve it of its dreariness. I have not the facility of language or the power of embellishment possessed by that hon. gentleman, and which he knows so well how to use to take from the dry character of a debate. Feeling that I can never hope to imitate my hon. predecessor, I shall solely endeavour, in performing the duty before me, to lay before the House a plain and simple statement of the financial position of the country, so as, by the aid of the documents now in the hands of hon. members, to exhibit to the House in as clear a form as possible, the views that I myself entertain. Perhaps it may be convenient, before I proceed to deal with the question at large—that I should explain to the House the position in which we now actually stand, on a comparison of revenue with expenditure, for the current year. It may be remembered that my predecessor in office made a financial statement some short time back, showing therein the actual state of the revenue to the end of July, and the estimated revenue to the end of the year; thus showing what was expected to be the deficit at the end of the present year. I have also followed this plan, in the papers now laid upon the table, and on a reference to them I find that up to the 30th September, 1857, the amount of revenue actually collected is £886,418 8s. 2d.; and I have estimated that the revenue to be received during the last three months of the year would amount to £259,920, making a total of £1,146,338 8s. 2d. If hon. members would turn to the statement on the table, which his hon. predecessor had used, they would find that the amount actually received from revenue up to the end of July had been £641,521, whilst the amounts estimated to the end of the year had been £480,870; or a total revenue for the year of £1,122,391. The expenditure that my predecessor proposed to provide for out of this revenue amounted, reckoning the deficit, to £1,247,042. Now it will be seen by a comparison of these two documents that I have estimated the revenue of the current year at about £24,000 beyond what my predecessor has done. The increase which this statement shows arises partly from an increase in the revenue actually received up to the end of September, and partly from my having anticipated receiving a larger amount of revenue during the last months of the year than my predecessor has done. This increased revenue arises from an actual excess of receipts, and from more favourable anticipations on my part: and I believe I may say that I have gone carefully through the Estimates, and that I firmly expect that my anticipations will be fully realised. There is also included in my Estimate a sum that I expect to receive for interest on the city debt up to the end of the present year, amounting to £8000, a sum not taken into account by my predecessor. In the debtor account laid on the table by me, there is beyond that brought forward by the late Ministry a further sum of £30,703 additional Supplementary Estimates for 1857, already partly disposed of by the House. A very considerable portion of this amount has been made up of public works, and a sum required for fitting out an expedition in search of Leichhardt. A large sum has also been demanded for the department of the Administration of Justice, and I am quite sure, therefore, that the expenditure for the year is in every respect such as the House can with consistency sanction. I will now proceed to deal with the Ways and Means of 1858, and the returns which bear on this point are Nos. 2 and 8 in the documents now before the House, and the detailed statements appended to the return. It will be seen on a perusal and comparison of these returns with those furnished by my predecessor, that I anticipate a nominal increase of £104,000 over and above the amount estimated by my predecessor as the revenue for 1858. This amount is made up in the following manner:—In the Customs, I have an increase of £20,000; in the gold revenue, of £5000; in the Mint receipts, of £3000; in rents and tolls, of £6000; in licenses, of £4500; in railway tolls, of £62,000; and in city interest, of £20,000; making a gross total of £122,000. But from this there has to be deduced the sum of £18,000, being the deficit on revenue from land, which would be less by that amount than that anticipated by the former Ministry. Deducting this from the gross total we have the net total of £104,000, as I have before named to the House, as the nominal increase of revenue that I anticipate beyond that estimated by my predecessor. Perhaps it would be as well that I should explain to the House why it is that I anticipate this increase of revenue. With regard to the four first items, the result has been arrived at by a careful revisal of the Estimates by the present Ministry, after a consultation with the heads of the different departments; and I have every reason to believe that the larger estimates will be found to be fully justified by the results. The increase from tolls and rents will be owing to the change that the Government intend to make in the management of the main roads of the colony. We propose to take over on ourselves, the care and maintenance of these roads, and in taking upon ourselves the expenses we shall also take over the sums derivable from the tolls now established on those lines. The amount thus receivable will reach, as nearly as I can arrive at it, somewhere about £6000. The sum set down as income from railways is the total received by the railway department. The late Ministry, in framing their estimates, instead of taking credit for the whole receipts of the department, took credit only for the net amount of receipts after payment of all current expenses. This increase, then, that I have here named is really a nominal one, being a matter of account only, since we, in taking credit for the whole amount of receipts, also charge on the other side the total amount of the expenditure of the department. I also take credit for the sum of £20,000, being the interest on city debentures; and the House will see that I have estimated that the sum of £140,000 will be required next year to pay the interest on the public debt of the colony, and in this is included the city debt, the interest on which we are entitled to take credit for, as it will have to be refunded by the corporation. It will now be observed that our estimate of the land revenue is not so much by £18,000 as that which the late Ministry expected to raise. This arises from the fact that our predecessors expected to raise a larger amount from assessment and leases than the present Administration intend to charge. The amount that we expected to receive for the assessment on stock is about £30,000; but whilst we do not expect so much under this head, we anticipate receiving more from the sale of land than did our predecessors in office. At the same time we do not anticipate that the change we propose making in the upset price of land will lead to any very great or remarkable augmentation of the land fund. We do not look forward to any of the consequences that had been alluded to both in this House and out of doors, that anything like a land mania will be produced by the lower price, or that there will be even any considerable augmentation thereby of the demand for land. Hon. members who have been in the habit of paying attention to the Land Question for the last four or five years, and examined with any degree of care the returns that have been published, will see how the land revenue has been derived. The great bulk of the land revenue has been derived from town and suburban allotments, and from land which may justly be called agricultural, and the fund derived from the sale of land for pastoral purposes has been small. The Government do not expect the scale they propose will affect the sale of the three first classes, namely, town, suburban, and agricultural land; and although they propose to reduce very much the price of land for pastoral purposes, they do not believe that the reduction will lead to any sudden or large increase in the land revenue. They contemplate the effect will be, in consequence of this change, gradual, and should Parliament sanction it, it will be one of a progressive character. When people know land for pastoral purposes can be obtained now and hereafter at 5s. per acre, there will be no inducement for people to rush into the market and invest all their means in buying up land, when the amount of land may be said to be unlimited. There can be no particular reason for speculators to embarrass themselves by running up the price of land, because they must know that, when they have exhausted their money, there will still be the same class of land for other purchasers. We, therefore, do not expect any great increase in the land revenue to arise from this change in the price of land; but we believe that the effect will be one of a gradual and progressive character. It will be bought by people who wish to increase the quantity of land they possess already, and not with a view of embarrassing themselves by the purchase of these lands. It will also be observed that the Government have based their estimates of ways and means and expenditure on the presumption that the House will give its sanction to the changes proposed to be made in the law relative to the lands of the colony. If that is not done there will be the sum of £90,000 or £100,000, which the House will have to provide for in another way, because the amount to be derived from the rents and assessments is calculated to reach £80,000 or £90,000. This amount the Government have contemplated will reach £80,000 or £90,000; therefore, if the House refuse to sanction the change in the law, or the increase in the assessment now levied, the House will either have to diminish the expenditure the Government intended to make, (hear, hear,) or let the Government meet the expenditure by some other source—that is, of course, for the House to determine. It is this sum that the estimates have been based on, and if there is a diminution of that sum then we must either diminish the expenditure, or derive it from other sources. If hon. members will refer to statement number 2, they will see that the estimated expenditure for the year 1858 amounts to £1,299,187 16s. 10d., while that proposed by my predecessor was £1,245,732 4s. 4d., showing a deficiency of £53,455 12s. 6d. But as this is only the aggregate amount, it is necessary that I should go somewhat into detail to explain how the increase has arisen. The decrease will be in the following items:—Postal conveyance, £5000; conveyance of the English mails, £4000; education, £10,000; immigration, £25,000; municipalities, £35,000; public works, £50,000; minor items, £16,000. This will make a total of £145,000; from this will have to be deducted for loans £50,000, leaving the actual decrease to be provided for of £95,000. I will now proceed to explain the way in which we arrived at these diminished estimates of expenditure. In regard to the conveyance of colonial mails, there is £5000 diminution, and we are justified in saying this by the amounts the contracts have been taken at; and the Postmaster-General believes that the sum of £5000 less than was placed on the estimates previously submitted to the House, will cover all the expenditure for the ensuing year. The same officer has also given the Government the assurance that the proportion of the subsidy to be paid to the European Mail Packet Company will not exceed £24,000. It is estimated, from computation of the number of letters posted and received here with the number at Victoria, that we shall have only to pay £24,000 as our contribution. I have taken the sum of £26,000 to allow for any increase that may occur, and this will leave £4000 less than it was formerly estimated at. The next diminution is £10,000 for educational purposes. The late Government proposed the sum of £20,000 for education, but the present Government, although not unfriendly to education, are not prepared to ask the House to assent to such a large expenditure, until they have seriously considered the system under which the money is to be expended. Until that is done they will not ask for such a sum for education. They therefore propose to confine themselves to asking for the increased amount of £3500 for the Denominational system, so as to place the two systems on an equal footing. The item of £35,000 for municipalities, we consider, will not be required, because under the bill submitted by the late Government, and by the bill submitted by the present Government, it is scarcely possible that any municipal body can be organized in sufficient time to come on the Government for contributions arising from assessment. The bill before the House provides that after the petitioners of a certain district desire to be incorporated, a period of three months must elapse

being deducted, there would be an increase of £4000. I am sorry to say I have been unable to make any provision to reduce the deficit for the current year, and that I have even been obliged to go beyond what my predecessor contemplated doing, because I have added to the deficit a sum of rather more than £8000, so that in fact, at the end of the present year, instead of paying off, as the Legislature intended, one-tenth, we have actually added to the deficit. Now, in order to enable the Government to carry out the spirit under which the House sanctioned the loan of £150,000, I propose that it shall be paid off in nine years. I have therefore provided that during the current year one-ninth of the sum of £128,000 should be taken up, so that next year it would leave the deficit at £112,000. That sum if divided by eight will require £14,000 to be paid yearly, to carry out what was originally intended by the Legislature. I have appropriated during the current year the sum of £16,000 to be set aside to diminish deficit. The next item is the increase of £35,000 for paying off debentures. It will be seen that the present Government propose to set apart from the current revenue of the ensuing year £35,000 towards diminishing the debt of the colony. I think, as we are compelled for some few years to come to provide for large additions to this debt, for the purpose of carrying out public works, which we cannot hope to provide for out of the current revenue, we ought rather to jealously guard against unnecessary accumulation of the existing debt. I think, therefore, that it is but fair that we should from time to time make provision for diminishing the debt by a certain amount each year. I think this is also desirable, as a matter of placing the credit of the country on a secure footing. I think those who have money to lend, both here and at home, when they see this colony going on year after year increasing their debt, and not making any provision for paying it off, will be less inclined to lend than if they saw we set aside yearly a sum for the liquidation of the debt. (Hear, hear.) I propose and intend to bring in a bill to the effect, whether I am one of the Ministry or not, that the sum of £50,000 should be set aside yearly for the liquidation of our debt. The large amount which is put down for railways is merely a matter of account. Up to this time the expense of working the railway department has not been submitted to the appropriation of the House. The only amount that has been thought necessary to submit is the net amount. The present Government, however, propose that the service of the railway department as well as the other departments of the colony shall be submitted to the House. I can see no reason why this service is to be withdrawn from the appropriation of the House any more than any other department, and accordingly the whole of the railway department will be brought for the first time under the control of the House. The Government, as well as debiting the expenditure, have taken credit for the entire amount of revenue to be derived from railways. Although these two sums go to swell the nominal amount of income and expenditure, the balance will of course remain the same. The lesser items, which went to make up this increase, do not call for special remark, as the details shortly will come under consideration in committee of supply. Although the present Government did not seek a loan for minor purposes, they yet proposed to raise a large amount to cover the expense of railway extensions and surveys, being—the less than £754,300, which, with the amounts otherwise to be made available, will construct and provide locomotives for 70 miles of railway. This will be divided as under—22 miles from Parramatta to Penrith, 28 miles from Maitland to Singleton, and 20 miles from Campbelltown to Picton. The total expense would be £827,500, allowing £27,000 for surveys, and the cost per mile it was estimated would average a little under £12,000 per mile. Although the Government asked for this heavy amount at the present time, it was contemplated that the debt should extend over a period of two years. It is also arranged that on each line the point proposed to be reached shall be one on which the whole traffic from respective districts concentrated, and to which, therefore, the Government felt justified in carrying locomotive railways. Whilst the construction of these works is going on, it is proposed that provision should be made for carrying out thorough and systematic surveys through the country, extending from Picton to Albury on the southern side, from Penrith to Bathurst on the western, and from Singleton to Armidale on the northern. The object of these surveys is to ascertain the real character of the country so as to obtain authentic data for determining the cost of constructing locomotive railways, horse railways, and roads of a less expensive description. In conjunction with these surveys enquiries would be instituted to ascertain beyond doubt the nature and extent of the existing traffic, and of any probable increase, with a view to assisting the Government and the Legislature in determining upon which will be the best mode of securing good internal communication, whether by railways of the present class, by tramways of any kind, or by superior macadamised roads. It is supposed that by this means the Government would be enabled to form an estimate as to whether the traffic in particular districts would pay for the construction of a railway, because if it did not it would be worse than useless to incur the expenditure. There can scarcely be any doubt that the present Government are fully justified in carrying locomotive railways up to the points now determined on, as it is all but a matter of certainty that up to these points the traffic will be sufficient to meet the expense. I do not think it necessary now to go into an exposition of the present Government railway policy, as that is a matter which can be more appropriately dealt with when the vote for railways comes under discussion; but I will take this opportunity of stating to the House the order of railway extensions already determined upon. As the Western District has hitherto been most neglected, it is proposed to take the Penrith line first, and for a similar reason the Northern line second. (Hear, hear.) I will now allude to the question as to how a loan may be raised. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Donaldson.) The honorable member who cheers me is doubtless aware of the dark cloud which hangs in the distance. I do not know what his experience may have been, but I know mine has taught me that a loan cannot be readily raised at the present time. On the present Government assuming office, they found that the contracts taken on the works in course of execution would absorb £200,000 by the 31st of December of the current year, and £250,000 by the 30th of June, 1858. This difficulty is rendered extremely discouraging, from the fact that there is no demand for their securities, either in the colonial or English market. The £100,000 of interminable debentures remitted home, were, it is generally known, pronounced unsaleable at the limit given, and even without a limit it is considered very doubtful whether they would have sold. Here, the feeling is not so strong against interminable debentures, but nevertheless there can scarcely be said to be any demand for them, or indeed for securities of any kind. The consequence is that the Government have been obliged to replace the £100,000 with the Oriental Bank at home by terminable securities. In the meantime the Government had offered terminable debentures for sale in the colony, but although there was a larger amount tendered for than required, yet the prices were such as not to justify the Government in negociating, and hence the necessity of replacing the £100,000 alluded to by different securities. The present Government thought fit to test the market in regard to terminable debentures. He was compelled, in all honesty, to say that there was no greater desire to invest in terminable debentures here than there was in interminable debentures. These terminable debentures had been advertised, but only £12,000 had been tendered for, and of these only about one thousand pounds' worth had been accepted by the Government on terms it was thought prudent to accept. Some exceptions had been taken out of doors to the issue of debentures by the present Government which would fall due at an earlier date than that for which previous debentures were issued. But he thought that these objections had been made without due regard to the facts of the case. When the present Government came into power, they found that the interminable debentures were unsaleable. They found, moreover, that under the issue of terminable debentures which had already been issued, £700,000 or £800,000 would fall due about the same time. He did not think that it was prudent to crowd into this enormous amount of debt any further liabilities, which would become due in the confined space of one or two years; and he had, therefore, thought proper to distribute the debt in such a manner as should make the payment most easy to the country, whilst it would afford the greatest facilities for borrowing. He considered that every Government had a right to make its own financial arrangements, and if they found they could not borrow securely on long dated debentures, or that they could buy on better terms for shorter dated debentures, they were bound to do so. When, then, he found that the shorter dated debentures were preferred in the money market, both here and at home, he could not see any ground for interference in the Government making their debentures payable in fifteen or sixteen years, provided that, by doing so, it would relieve the Government from too heavy a demand, if the payment were delayed to a time when other large liabilities were falling due. If there were any shadow of doubt as to the solvency of the colony, or of its honour and honesty in regard to the payment of its debts, then he could forgive any squeamishness as to creating a short dated debt; but he had no such doubt—he had the fullest reliance on the capability and resources of the colony, and of the honour of the people to support the Government in meeting all its engagements. Those who argued that the credit of the colony was good, had no reason to complain that the Government should issue its debentures at such terms as seems to them most desirable. He would now address a few words to the House as to the securities which had been issued by the late Government, in comparison with those issued by the present one, and he thought the policy he and his colleagues had adopted would be found to be a sound one. The policy of the former Government was to issue debentures, which the colony might never be called on to pay. He had nothing to say against this policy, which was sound, so long as it was practicable; but when these interminable debentures became unsaleable, it was the duty of a Government to find some other security. It appeared to him that in the considerations which had influenced the issue of these interminable debentures several important matters had been overlooked. It could not be doubted that the great bulk of the money to be borrowed for the furtherance of the public works of the country must be borrowed from the mother country. Now he would ask them to compare the financial condition of this country with that of the mother country. In the old country there were men so wealthy as to be able to lend all the money she might require for her own uses, and all that might be required for the uses of others. But these wealthy people lent their money on the credit of nations established, that could not fail to pay the interest they asked for their money, or the principal when it became due. But these wealthy capitalists in the European market, before they invested their money in colonial securities, must have such conditions as to the redemption of such securities as would suit them. Now he found that about £100,000 of these interminable debentures had been sent home through the Oriental Bank, and that they had been found unsaleable and had been returned to the colony. He also knew that other of these debentures which had been purchased by private parties, had also been found unsaleable at home, and had been returned to the colony. He quite agreed that the policy of borrowing on an interminable security, so long as the security was known to be good, was a correct one; but the difficulty here was that this policy on trial turned out to be not practicable. To carry on the Government they must have some security on which the capitalist would be willing to lend. The English capitalist thought it better to have terminable securities wherein a certain number of years the liabilities of the Government on the debentures issued must be discharged. But the great question which arose was, how were the present liabilities of the Government to be paid off. The English capitalist and the colonial capitalist refused to accept the interminable annuities. He could see, then, only two ways of meeting the embarrassments of the Government. The first was to issue Exchequer bills wherewith to pay off the liabilities of the Government, or otherwise to obtain accommodation from the banks. He thought the better plan would be to bring in a bill to authorise the issue of Exchequer bills. He thought the issue of these bills would be of great public convenience. If this course were not adopted, but one alternative would be left. The Government must stop the public works in progress, or they must appeal to the banks for temporary accommodation. He saw much objection to either of these courses. To stop the public works would be to throw many people out of employ, to destroy or render ineffectual much that had been done, and to create much public inconvenience. On the other hand, the banks, it was well known had not at present more money than was required for their business with their ordinary customers, and if the Government obtained any assistance from them it might seriously affect the terms on which they would lend money for the purposes of trade. He thought, therefore, it would be better that a bill should be brought in to authorise the issue of Exchequer bills. But while he would adopt the main principles on which these bills were issued in England, he was prepared to go still further. In England, after one year's currency, Exchequer bills were received as payments for taxes, but he would make the bills issued from the Treasury of this colony a legal tender for the payment of customs duties or of lands sold by the Crown. It was true that it might be argued that by taking this course the Government securities might be brought back to the Government, but he did not think that an objection of much force, and to make the bills available in this way would make them as Government securities much more popular. It was, however, by one of these two alternatives that the Government could be released from its present embarrassments. He wished to cast no reflection on the previous Government in the policy it had adopted in issuing terminable debentures, for at the time they were issued there was every prospect that they would sell. He had not much to add to the remarks he had addressed to the House. He hoped he had explained sufficiently what the revenue of the country might be expected to be, and how it was proposed the expenditure should be distributed. He thought also he had sufficiently explained how the loans now in existence, or that might be required, should be maintained or raised. In adopting the course he had shadowed out he could foresee no danger to any Government that might follow that to which he belonged. The financial policy which his scheme comprehended would at all events involve no danger to his successors. He would now move, "That, towards making good the supply granted to Her Majesty for the supplementary service of the year 1857, the sum of £49,894 17s. 2d. be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales."

Mr. DONALDSON then rose: He said he would not attempt to follow the speech of the hon. member who had just sat down, occupying, as it did, in its delivery an hour and three-quarters. It would be impossible to reply to all the important points involved in that speech without full consideration of the whole of the subject. The matter laid before them that evening in the speech of the hon. the Minister of Finance was now to him; but, at the same time, he felt bound to address a few observations on some portions of the speech. Whatever compliments the hon. member had paid to his address on the subject of finance on a previous occasion, he thought he was fairly entitled to return the compliment now, and to notice the embellishments which surrounded the speech that evening. He would not detain the House by going at length into the question, for it would be impossible for him to do so, nor would he attempt doing so to debar himself hereafter from going at more length into the subject. One portion of the hon. member's (Mr. Jones) speech he felt bound to allude to, because the hon. member had, to a certain extent, though with a degree of temperance, attacked him and the policy of the Government of which he had been a short time ago a member. On the spur of the moment he felt bound to answer those points of the speech having reference to the policy that had been attacked. To save the trouble of repetition hereafter, he must say that the difference between the two statements of expenditure before the House and country was merely nominal—that the House and the country would easily see at a glance. He would here, however, repeat that the estimates of the one Government, as regarded the actual expenditure, was the estimate of the other. He said so because, although there might appear to be a saving of £32,000, the present Ministry had omitted to take into account the sum of £35,000 set down for municipal institutions, and for which no credit had been allowed in the consideration of the estimates of the previous Administration. In round numbers, while the present Ministry submitted an Estimate less by £32,000 than the former, they had omitted to take into account the £35,000 provided for by the former estimates, the greater portion of which would be required. They had merely shifted their ground, or changed the name, for in fact, after all, the estimate of one Administration was the estimate of the other. What peculiarities of conservatism attach to a Government who take office he could not say, but he must say that what was designated extravagance, improvidence—a wasteful expenditure of the public money—an atrocious neglect of the interests of the country—was now looked upon with humility and all affection by the present Government. The Ministry now in office said they could not curtail the public expenditure because they were apprehensive of changes which might prove prejudicial to them. Now, really, but that the matter was too serious, he might joke upon the change in the feeling of the Ministry now in office. It was quite ludicrous that a Government possessing four such talents should be afraid of changes. They charged the former Ministry with being unfit to be trusted because of its improvidence and extravagance, but yet when they got into office themselves they became apprehensive, while just the same amount of money as before was to be charged by them against the country. The House and the country could not fail to see that the difficulties which surrounded the curtailing the reckless expenditure of the former governments were not, after all, of a nature to fact they feared that a change would be prejudicial; and though they had all the talent of the country among themselves, they saw that the estimates were just as they were before. There was no change whatever, the estimates were the same, and as to any amount being economised, that came to nothing. He would not follow the hon. member in his speech step by step. The part of the hon. Minister's speech which he deemed of most importance, he would address a few remarks to, that, had particular reference to the borrowing of money to go on with the public works. To come to the solution of that question as far as it was at present possible to solve it, he would address a few words to the House with reference to what fell from the hon. Minister of Finance, upon the state of the accounts. The hon. member had not dwelt upon all the facts of this case, as related to the accounts in the Treasury. The honorable member had not informed the House of the amount of balance discovered to be lying in the Treasury, and the amount of interminable securities. He had not stated that the former Government had, when a change was suspected in the saleableness of these securities, remitted to England £50,000, to cover that sale by the very next mail after they had received their advices. With reference to the question of issuing securities, it was a question of great difficulty. When the interminable debentures were issued, who then had taken the trouble to make themselves acquainted with the financial state of the country? In November, 1856, when the country was for the first time in a position to enable the Government to borrow, the policy of borrowing by the issue of interminable debentures was the very policy which the state of the money market at the time justified the adoption of. He would quote authorities to show that the principle of borrowing on such securities was the best beyond all comparison, that could be devised. The most clever and astute merchants, and bankers, and all classes of the people immediately purchased these securities. The state of the money market so eas, when these securities were issued, and the prospective state of the English money market so, of the country. He looked upon the Government then as having been perfectly justified in the reductions they had made in this quarter.

Mr. PARKER was not aware whether the Government intended to come on a special question that evening; or whether the debate would be adjourned, in order to give other hon. members an opportunity of expressing their opinions.

Mr. COWPER: Divide to-night, certainly.

Mr. PARKER would then proceed, but what he had to say would only detain the House a very long time; and he would commence by saying that he quite concurred with those who had fallen from hon. members as to the clear and lucid statement made that evening by the hon. Treasurer, though he certainly could not join with them, or with the hon. Minister, in viewing that statement as being altogether satisfactory. The state of the finances of the country were gloomy enough in all conscience, without his endeavouring to cast a cloud over them; but what he most questioned was the reliance that the hon. Treasurer seemed to place in his anticipations of increased revenue. To show how little these were to be trusted, let them but take the Customs department, and let them watch the receipts, and it would be soon seen how little the hon. Treasurer's statement was worth, whilst they would agree with him in saying that they could not rely upon a higher estimate than that which had been framed by the late administration. He would even say further that, as a member of the late Cabinet he had had his doubts whether they had not in their Estimate gone to the very outside limit rather than kept within it. Thus then there were good grounds for doubting whether the actual receipts would come up to the estimates anticipations of the Ministry. Then with regard to the Land Revenue, the Ministry evidently relied upon this as a very large source of income; but on this point it certainly was not too much to say, passing by the question as to whether the policy of the Government measure was correct or not, that whatever the effect of those changes might be on the permanent prosperity of the country, they immediately effected the revenue would be to check for a time the sales of land, and thereby diminish the revenue. Thus any reliance that the hon. Treasurer might place upon the continuance, still more on the increase of the present revenue from this source, was fixed upon an insecure and unsafe foundation. One passage of the hon. member's address on this subject had struck him with considerable force, and that was when, speaking of the land policy of the present Government, the honorable member had warned the House that if that measure were not passed in the form presented by the Government, the Ministry would hold the Ministry responsible for providing the means for defraying the expenses of the Government, and if this were not done, then that it would be necessary to retrench the expenditure, and that the Estimates could not be proceeded with in their present form. To his mind, this statement entirely precluded the House from proceeding with the present Estimates until the fate of the Land Bill were decided, because, if this bill were to be relied upon as a leading feature in the financial scheme, the revenue of the country would so much depend upon it that the House could not consistently proceed to determine upon the expenditure until it was definitely fixed what their revenue would be. The question involved was one that not only regarded the amount of rent and assessment, but also the price to be fixed upon the land sold; therefore, the warning that the honorable member had given to the House was one of the most serious arguments that could be addressed to it against proceeding with the Estimates. There were one or two other things, the Ministry had relied upon to increase the revenue, and though he would be the very last to throw any cold water on reasonable anticipations of increase, yet in a matter of this kind, where the revenue and expenditure ran so very closely together, it must be obviously more advisable to proceed with caution, and not to leave a small margin that unforeseen contingencies could not be provided against. There were points too that seemed to have escaped the sums set down from the Estimates of their predecessors, for though he agreed with the present administration in their retrenchment of the sums voted for the Southern districts, yet there were other matters which he could not bring himself to agree; but of these retrenchments he would say that it certainly was a remarkable circumstance that while the people of the Southern districts complained that their wants were not attended to—because the Minister for Land and Public Works was their representative, and therefore it was obvious he would be placing himself on the Estimates—yet the moment he went out of office the whole of the sums put on the Estimates for these districts had been cut off by his successor, who urged that in doing so he only dealt out even-handed justice. Then as to the withdrawal altogether from the Estimates of the endowments of municipalities, he could not understand the argument adduced, because the hon. member seemed to imagine that by no possibility could the Act for establishing these municipalities be brought into operation until the year after next. He was convinced that no such system of borrowing put on foot by themselves the duty of local self-government, and to relieve the central Government of much of its present labour, he could not understand why so long a period should be required for the necessary local organization. On this account, then, he regretted that some portion, if not the whole, of the endowments of the municipalities should not have been put on the Estimates, so that those localities that wished it might have availed themselves of the provisions of the Act. Then, with regard to the amount for immigration, this was one of importance. Now he had come to the conclusion that there was a difference of opinion in that House as to the policy of granting home money for immigration purposes, yet he conceived that the preponderance of opinion was greatly in favour of its continuance, and the omission from the Estimates was greatly to be regretted. He had regretted, with some hon. members who had preceded him, that so large an amount had been struck off from the sum placed on the Estimates for education by the preceding Ministry; and it had certainly astonished him to find that a Ministry, the majority of whose members were known to be highly liberal in the furtherance and support of the National system of education, should make the only alteration they had thought proper to make in existing arrangements, have fixed upon one the effect of which would be to forward the Denominational system—one to which they professed themselves to be opposed. For his own part, his feelings and opinions went with the Denominational rather than the National system, but yet, despite the support thus given to the system he advocated, he must say that he could not see the consistency of those who supported one system taking so much trouble to forward the other, particularly at the moment when they were in a position to carry out their views on the subject and the means of economising the public expenditure both sides of the House were, for once, prepared to co-operate harmoniously. (Hear, hear.) As to the proposal for resorting to direct taxation, he hoped it would never be resorted to except when some extreme of necessity arose. Such was the language he had heard from the mother country of late, and as might be seen from the fact that direct taxation was rarely ever resorted to, except to meet the exigencies of a war or some other national misfortune. With regard to the Government taking upon themselves the business of constructing railways, he was most happy to find that the principle was altogether wrong as this was a matter purely for private enterprise. But at the same time he admitted that the Government, under the circumstances, were bound to carry out the three great trunk lines to the Darling or the Blue Mountains, the Government being already pledged to that extent. He believed we were as prosperous a community as any under the sun, but he did not at all imagine that we were prepared to bear such heavy liabilities as would be incurred in the construction of what some pleased to term a network of railways. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FORSTER agreed with a great deal that had fallen from the hon. and learned member, who had last spoken. He thought it evident that the members opposite had considerable reason to complain of the unanimity which appeared to exist between the past and present Government with reference to the financial position of the Government. For his own part he could say there were only two things in the financial statement of that evening which he could cordially approve of. The first was the lateness of the time, soon arriving when they could borrow no more money, and the fact of their interminable debentures being unsaleable. Instead of adhering to these most objectionable means of raising money, he contended that it would be more statesmanlike and far better for the country if the Government were to direct their attention to a more improved system of general taxation, and an enlarged retrenchment of expenditure. The hon. member had afterwards introduced a medical system which was, we plunged into railway enterprise, without knowing what it would have to pay. He was for the first, perhaps, an earnest advocate of railways in this colony, and had thought that their administration and management might soon be properly undertaken by the Government, still, the experience of the past in the shape of the debentures had, he thought, been better if the Government had never interfered with railways in this colony at all. It would have been better if they had left private enterprise alone to have its own way. From all he had seen and all he had heard, he believed the interference of Government with railways generally had been a bad one. Whether in railways, not in England but in America, whose position was nearer that of our own, the author (Captain Galton) stated that when Government took any railway in hand it always paid—while no other line of railway ever did. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Cowper.) This showed that there must be some political influences at work, some political purposes to serve. With regard to taxation, he would say generally that to a certain extent he was an advocate for direct taxation. But he wished to be understood on this subject. He would desire that in the first instance the direct taxation should be applied to the requirements of the localities in which the taxes were levied, under the regulation of municipal institutions. He was as much a free trader as ever, and he believed that all taxes should be levied for the purposes of revenue only. He was opposed to protection in any shape. He now came to the subject which had made one of the main questions in this debate, namely, the separation of Moreton Bay from the middle district, and the proportion of the debt which it might be thought fit to carry out further a system of railway enterprise, he thought it was necessary the House should pause before they entered into any new liabilities which might affect the lands of the new colony. No doubt this would be termed by some as something like a repudiation of the claims of the colony; but, seeing that the Act of Parliament of 1861 which empowered her Majesty to separate the colonies before any of these railway debentures were issued, he could not see how those who took the debentures and the security had any reason to complain of their liability. Again, with regard to the remarks of the hon. and learned member for South Riding (Mr. Darvall), no doubt the extension of railways, so long as they were confined within the limits of the county of Cumberland, was very acceptable to him and his constituents. But he contended it was not an act of justice that the whole means of the colony should be pledged for the advantage of the county of Cumberland; and he thought that this mortgaging of the lands of Moreton Bay, for purposes which could not possibly do that colony any good, was the most formidable argument in favour of separation. He thought that the responsibility of the Government was great, and that before they proceeded to borrow any further money, they should shew how the debt between Moreton Bay and the colony of New South Wales, as it at present stood.

Mr. MACARTHUR felt it his duty to address a few observations to the House on the occasion, but he hoped that in those observations he should be able to steer clear of any party or political feeling; that he should neither consider the opinions of one side of the House or another, or the interests of one part of the country or the other; that in the discussion of this question he should be as little influenced by the claims of Moreton Bay as those of the County of Cumberland, or of the comparative merits of the Country of Northumberland with those of Cumberland. It was said a bridge was wanted. Any such local interests would be far too narrow to influence the decision which the House should arrive at on a question like this. The grounds on which they should decide it were of a far higher character. It was a question of immense importance, and one which would be felt in the future. He had much remarked before, that the difficulty that would beset the introduction of Responsible Government would be a financial difficulty; and it definitely, this had been the difficulty with which Responsible Government had to contend. He felt that the bitter debates and discussions which had taken place in that House had by any means decreased the difficulty in which they were involved. He hoped, however, now the House would enter into the discussion both on the principles and its details, of this great question of the union of the colony into a large one, and that there would not be that acerbity of temper and feeling shown, which had prevented the House from acting cordially together for the common good of the country. He was not prepared at present to go into all the questions which had been adverted to by them. He should have time enough in the future discussion, or in numerous discussions which must take place on this subject, to go more fully into particulars. But he believed the difference of the financial policy of the Ministry under Responsible Government and the old system of Government arose out of the circumstance of the gold discovery took place, and the framework of society was changed. The price of labour, of food and clothing, were all immediately increased, and it was at this very period that the colony was plunged into railway enterprise, without knowing what it would have to pay. He was for the first, perhaps, and as an earnest advocate of railways in this colony, and had thought that their administration and management might soon be properly undertaken by the Government, still, the experience of the past in the shape of the debentures had, he thought, been better if the Government had never interfered with railways in this colony at all. It would have been better if they had left private enterprise alone to have its own way. 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He was opposed to protection in any shape. He now came to the subject which had made one of the main questions in this debate, namely, the separation of Moreton Bay from the middle district, and the proportion of the debt which it might be thought fit to carry out further a system of railway enterprise, he thought it was necessary the House should pause before they entered into any new liabilities which might affect the lands of the new colony. No doubt this would be termed by some as something like a repudiation of the claims of the colony; but, seeing that the Act of Parliament of 1861 which empowered her Majesty to separate the colonies before any of these railway debentures were issued, he could not see how those who took the debentures and the security had any reason to complain of their liability. Again, with regard to the remarks of the hon. and learned member for South Riding (Mr. Darvall), no doubt the extension of railways, so long as they were confined within the limits of the county of Cumberland, was very acceptable to him and his constituents. But he contended it was not an act of justice that the whole means of the colony should be pledged for the advantage of the county of Cumberland; and he thought that this mortgaging of the lands of Moreton Bay, for purposes which could not possibly do that colony any good, was the most formidable argument in favour of separation. He thought that the responsibility of the Government was great, and that before they proceeded to borrow any further money, they should shew how the debt between Moreton Bay and the colony of New South Wales, as it present stood.

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Mr. MACARTHUR felt it his duty

Mr. COWPER said the Committee of Ways and Means was, from the Committee of Supply, and the House never sat at the same day. He saw no reason why they should not do so on this occasion, and as next week into Ways and Means.

Mr. PARKES thought it desirable that as never a gentleman left the House, and some had not yet spoken, the motion should be seconded.

The motion was put, and the House divided—

Ayes, 8.	Noes, 12.
Mr. Taylor	Mr. Cowper
Fitzpatrick	Jones
Day	Martin
O. Mackay	R. Campbell
T. Mackay	Macarthur
Cox	Nathaniel Piddington
Hoare	Hawker
Nelson	Gordon
	Hargrave
	Lee
	Robertson
	Arnold.

Mr. MULDAY, after some remarks upon the desirableness of the adjournment he had proposed, said he would refer to one other matter particularly, because it had reference to the prosperity of the colony; that was internal communication by railway. He was very sorry to find there was great difficulty in carrying out these works. He quite differed from the hon. member for Camden (Mr. M'Arthur), when he said they had gone too fast and too far. He thought they might have gone still farther, though a mistake had been made in the system, which, under the auspices of the hon. member at the head of the department, they intend to remedy by borrow money without the expense of putting the contract out to tender. He (Mr. Mulday) was very sorry to see under the direction of hon. gentlemen that a mistake was made. He thought the present Government, in consequence of carry out these works, should have shown a little liberality, instead of carping, as they had done, the success of their predecessors, but they had, they had sinking that, originated some means of carrying out the work at the cheapest, he for one would have been willing to give them his support. They might already have found some means of extending these works, and they might have been deserving of the amount of praise. When he said this, he did not mean to say he was over deserving of some amount of credit. But almost forgot that had been produced was the act of the late Government, and they had gone too far and pointed the only bad act of the Government. A fortnight hence, he (Mr. Mulday) would take an opportunity of expressing his mind on this point more fully. They had charged on Crown tenants as rents what were wholly sinking funds, and they had gone further, they had actually stated that if the House did not pass the Estimates, and did not pass the Land Bill, they should look upon the House as responsible for Estimates means for carrying out the necessary expenditure. Under these circumstances, he (Mr. Mulday) could scarcely hope for his successor would be settled before next Wednesday week. With respect to the Estimates generally, they were for the most part nearly the same as those of the late Ministry. He hoped that all these matters had all been dwelt upon, and that nearly the difference was only an apparent one. The £12,000 had to be required if the bill was passed in its entirety. He believed it was proposed to pay off a portion of the existing debt of the colony. This he did not see. With the exception of the bills he had, the whole had been carried on under the Ministry, which were certainly of moderate use at present, but likely to be of great utility hereafter; and there was no reason why they should not be paid for by those who, in after years, derived benefit from them. With respect to the few local matters that had been admitted in, it would appear that the Estimates framed by the late Ministry slender expectations in the present, which were less by some £8,000. He believed all these matters were taken from the Southern District. He did not think these districts had a larger share than was reasonable, to the previously expressed opinion of the House. There was £18,000 allowed for a bridge over the Murray; £600 for a work connected with the Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling Rivers, and £8000 for two other works; in all £31,000, which had been taken out of the present estimates; and he was very glad to see other hon. members with the public was to be taken after work, with the exception of the Institution at Parramatta. It might be the Government had acted impartially, but there was indeed very suspicious.

Mr. SCOTT said he could hear his humble testimony to the speech delivered by the hon. Secretary for Finance and Public Works; but there were one or two points upon which he (Mr. Scott) felt called upon to offer a few remarks. How was it that the money was at so low an rate than it could not borrow more than a thousand pounds, in seeking a loan of £30,000? There must be something ridiculously wrong, or they would have been able to take the amount they wanted. He believed that, with the exception of Port Phillip, there was not a richer country under the sun than this country. He believed the same power be conferred of conditions. It was very probable the present Land Bill would open up a sufficiency of produce to everybody. He felt inclined to stigmatise the transactions with the Union Bank, as the most unconscionable and unprofitable that could be entered into. He was convinced that much better terms could have been secured by the Bank of New South Wales. Reference had been made to sinking fund, and he contended that a sinking fund would be of the greatest use to the country if properly managed. In the construction of railways a million of money had been expended where not more than one third of that sum might have been expended. If direct taxation was introduced, great number of the people would flee the country and seek their homes in America.

Mr. RAY would not, at that late hour, attempt to enter into the questions involved in the financial statement of the hon. member for Sydney; but he wished to offer a few remarks upon the subject of the Estimates, for certain sums to be expended in the district he represented. Of the few military reductions that had been made by the present Ministry in the Estimates of their predecessors, almost all the situations made had been in some of down for public works in his district he represented. The sum of £600 was for improving the navigation of the Murray. With regard to the bridge, he might say that this work had been undertaken only in consequence of a motion introduced into that House, and in favour of which an almost unanimous opinion had been from. This motion had been withdrawn in consequence of his being expressed his intention to take steps at the earliest practicable period of carrying out the object of the motion. He had understood that the work was looked upon as one of considerable importance, and that it was the unanimous opinion that it should be gone on with, if the expense should not be exceedingly enormous. It was understood that in conjunction with the Government of Victoria, a sufficient bridge could have been built for the sum placed by the late ministry on the Estimates; but it was urged that the report of the Surveyor had not yet been made. He (Mr. Ray) was in favour of the expenditure of the sum mentioned. Mr. Morrison (Mr. Ray) had not yet been made. He (Mr. Ray) was in favour of the expenditure of the sum mentioned. Mr. Morrison (Mr. Ray) had the late Ministry, for the improvement of the Murray. He (Mr. Ray) had to desire to see the hon. member with reference to carrying out other items on the Estimates proposed by the late Government. Besides, the amount for the Murray was mentioned by a vote.

of the House, therefore the hon. member could not be responsible for that item. If he considered there was any proof of his forbearance whilst occupying the office of Secretary for Lands and Public Works, he would not have to look further than the schedule, for the improvement of Cox creek which was prepared under his direction, and which inserted the praise which was awarded to it by all sections of the community. Now some hon. members seemed to think that as wished to establish a sinking fund to diminish the debt of the colony, the proposal was simply this, that as next year there was £19,000 deficiency falling due, they should only raise a £12,000, instead of raising the whole £100,000. He saw no analogy between this plan and what was summarily undertaken as a sinking fund. The hon. member for Parramatta seemed to doubt whether the Estimate of revenue for next year was likely to turn out correct; but if the hon. member would refer to the Ways and Means they would see by a comparison of the revenues realised in the previous year with that anticipated, that he (Mr. Jones) had not been at all sanguine in his calculations, inasmuch as he had estimated income only amounted to £19,000. With regard to the amount proposed to be raised under the Land Bill, he thought they should deal with it irrespective of any consideration as to whether that Bill should pass or not, and also with regard to the proposed expenditure for 1858. He contended, and it was the duty of the House to deal with the estimates solely on their merits, and to make such provision for the good government of the country as the circumstances of the case required, without waiting to see whether the Land Bill should pass. In reference to the alleged neglect of the Government in omitting to provide for the erection of a bridge over the Murray, he (Mr. Jones) stated that he was not aware that any such provision was made in the Estimate of Immigration to the extent of £25,000, it being considered that the demand for labour was not now so pressing as it was two or three years ago, and that in the present circumstances of the money the money set apart for this purpose might be applied more advantageously applied. With regard to the reduction of the sum proposed for the municipalities, it was considered that it would take at least twelve months before the Municipalities Bill could be brought into operation, and that consequently, to retain this sum upon the Estimates of 1858 would be to lay upon the colony a burden for one year. With respect to raising the permanent loan, it was the intention of the Government, he said, to go into the English market, and raise on the most favourable terms, say a million, or whatever may be required, in one transaction, and have it paid to the colony in instalments according as it may be needed. But no money was required immediately, they had no alternative but to resort to the system of exchequer bills.

The motion was then put and passed, and the House having resumed, the Chairman adjourned leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

STANDING ORDERS.

Mr. COWPER laid upon the table the report of the Select Committee on Standing Orders, relative to the admission of reporters of the sister colonial Legislatures to the refreshment room and library of the Assembly.

The report was ordered to be printed.

POSTPONEMENTS.

The further consideration in committee of the Municipalities Bill.

The consumption of the Committee of Supply was postponed till this day.

The Capital Punishment for Rape Abolition Bill was postponed till Friday next.

The House adjourned at twelve minutes to twelve o'clock.

NEW NOTICES OF MOTION.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

Questions:—

Mr. GEORGE MACLEAY to ask the Honorable the Colonial Secretary what the Government intend to do with respect to the erection of a bridge over the Murray at Albury, as no sum has been placed on the Estimates for that purpose?

Mr. GEORGE MACLEAY to ask the Honorable the Colonial Secretary whether the Government intends to proceed with the erection of the bridge, or Sydney, on the further sum of £3000, necessary for the completion of the work, has been withdrawn from the Estimates?

Mr. WILSON to ask the Honorable the Colonial Secretary whether it is the intention of the Government in adjusting the public debt, property alienable to the Municipal City Districts, to require that district to pay any portion of the political pensions provided for in the Constitution Act, and the probable amount of pensions provided for in the same Act on the retirement of the present judges from office?

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

Mr. LOAN to move, That the petition of Arthur Charles Bartlett, praying compensation for sheep destroyed under the provisions of the Sheep Act, 16 Victoria, No. 28, and ordered to be printed on the 23rd October, 1857, be referred to the select committee now sitting to enquire into the working of that Act.

Mr. ROBERTSON to move, That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that there may be laid upon the table of this House a copy of all correspondence between the Attorney-General and the Mauritius Bench of magistrates relating to the question as to whether or not Mr. John Woodrow Newnham, J.P., was a magistrate in the aforesaid Bench, Colonial Revenue, on behalf of his father Mr. George Newnham, and a hired servant to the society of the last named gentlemen.

Mr. ROBERTSON to move, That the petition of William Newnham praying compensation for sheep destroyed under the provisions of the Sheep Act, 16 Vict., No. 28, and entered to be printed on the 23rd January, 1857, be referred to the select committee now sitting to inquire into the working of the said Act.

Mr. DILLEY to move, That the petition from certain Chinamen respecting the seizure of gold dust, for non-payment of the export duty, and praying relief, be printed.

Mr. HAY to move, That the petition presented by him on the 4th instant, from certain residents at Sofala, praying that the grant for education may be distributed between the Denominational and National Boards in proportion to the subscribers under their respective systems, be printed.

Mr. ROBERTSON to ask the Honorable the Colonial Secretary whether it is the intention of the Government to instruct the Colonial Architect to examine and report upon the efficiency or non-efficiency of the Parramatta Gaol, which has been represented to be large as expense to the country; and whether it is their intention to place any amount of money upon the Estimates for the purpose of conveying the same into the town?

Mr. ROBERTSON to ask the Honorable the Colonial Secretary if the valuable battery, lately imported, for dressing the ore at the mouth of the Hunter River, is not intended to be placed on the work; if not, if it is the intention of the Government to purchase the dredging-machine and punts, for which the sum of £10,420 was voted during the last Session of the late Council, for the purpose of performing the work in question?

THE SMALL-POX AT MELBOURNE.—Another case of small-pox has appeared. A little girl of two, residing with her parents on the road to Brunswick, was attacked on Thursday last, and died on Sunday. The captain of the Commodore Perry seems to be in little risk, so stock are the proceedings taken against him. The Commodore Perry has been ordered from quarantine, but before this was done the medical officer who brought the vessel out, Dr. Hardy, was arrested on board. He had, however, stowed away with a view to his ultimate escape. The real delinquent will now, it is hoped, be placed upon his trial. Small-pox has been introduced into our midst, and hitherto the captain has escaped all punishment; and has threatened the Government for having seized his ship, and for thus the act of placing her in quarantine. Now it will be seen whether the captain or the doctor is the real culprit. The case is being heard to-day at Williamstown, but it will be again adjourned.—*Melbourne Argus, October 30.*

VICTORIAN POLITICS.—We hear no more of ministerial changes. The list I sent you about a fortnight ago is still canvassed occasionally. The opinion is believed now is, that the Legislature on the re-assembling of both Houses on Tuesday next, will be prorogued, that both Houses will be summoned to meet again on the 24th November, when the Estimates for 1858 will be passed as rapidly as possible, and without opposition on the part of some members of the late O'Shanassy Administration, and that no ministerial changes will take place until after these Estimates have been passed.—*Ibid.*

BODY FOUND.—On the morning of Sunday last, Mr. John Wright Unwin, whilst walking along the beach, two miles north of Botany Bay, observed upon the sand a man lying about high water mark; it was in a state of nudity, with the exception of a leather belt round the waist, socks, and new blucher boots; the body was perfect, and had the appearance of having been some time dead; there were several parts of a ship's gig lying about 200 yards or so away from the body; when discovered, it was face down, resting on the elbows and knees; the boat, judging from appearance, had been recently lost, as the paint on it was quite fresh. With the assistance of Patrick Levy, the body was removed to the dead-house at the Circular Quay, and the Coroner had an inquest upon it yesterday at the King's Arms, Lower George-street, when the foregoing particulars came out in evidence. No one living in the vicinity of where the remains were discovered knew anything of the deceased, nor could it be ascertained how he had come by his death; a pretty general impression prevailed, however, that deceased, in all probability, had lost his life whilst fishing; from the fineness of the hands, Dr. McKay said he would judge that deceased had not been accustomed to work; there was a wound upon the right leg, which the same gentleman thought might have been occasioned by the corpse being dashed up against the rocks; the teeth in front of the lower jaw were regular and good. A verdict was returned of found lying dead upon the beach at *Long Bay*, there being no evidence to show how it came there.

ICELAND FROM THE SEA.—The north-west division of Iceland consists of one huge peninsula, spread out upon the sea like a human hand, the fingers just reaching over the Arctic circle; while up between them can be glorious scenes, sometimes to the length of twenty, thirty, and even forty miles. Anything more grand and mysterious than the appearance of their solemn portals, as we passed across from bluff to bluff, it is impossible to conceive. Each might have served as a separate entrance to some poets hall—no drive and fatal seemed the vista one's eye just caught receding between the endless ranks of precipice and pyramid.—*Letters from High Latitudes.*

JAPANESE NOTION OF AMERICAN INFLUENCE.—They have an idea that the whole Western Continent belongs to the United States, and that we are more powerful than any other two nations put together; of course we did not undeceive them in this respect.

They are fully aware of the railroad then in progress across the Isthmus of Panama, and knew that the discovery of gold in California was a late affair; and, in short, asked so many unexpected questions, that we are forced to the conclusion of their being in more frequent communication with the outer world than is generally supposed.—*From My Last Cruise.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

November 4.—London (s.), 700 tons, Captain Collins, from Melbourne, 8th inst., Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Ogilvie, Mr. G. Leigh, Mrs. Lewis, Captain Odell, Captain Jackson, Mr. Gordon, Blatherd, Bennett, Hamilton, Steele, Cleveland, Ballard, Gordon, M'Neil, Hogg, Mrs. Davis, Simonds, Brown, Smith, and 72 in the steerage. A. S. N. Company, agents.

DEPARTURES.

November 4.—Mary Ann, for Melbourne.
November 4.—William Gowrie, for Valparaiso.
November 4.—Sunrise, for Auckland.
November 4.—Wanstah (s.), for Wide Bay.
November 4.—Gretna (s.), for Goulburn.

PROMISED DEPARTURES.

TWEDDAY.—Sunbeam, for Moreton; Sons, for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.

November 4.—Zone, schooner, 95 tons, Captain Beer, for Melbourne. Passengers for the proposed expeditions are to be mentioned, I am told was the duty of the House to deal with the estimates solely on their merits, and to make such provision for the good government of the country as the circumstances of the case required, without waiting to see whether the Land Bill should pass. In reference to the alleged neglect of the Government in omitting to provide for the erection of a bridge over the Murray, he (Mr. Jones) stated that he was not aware that any such provision was made in the Estimate of Immigration to the extent of £25,000, it being considered that the demand for labour was not now so pressing as it was two or three years ago, and that in the present circumstances of the money the money set apart for this purpose might be applied more advantageously applied. With regard to the reduction of the sum proposed for the municipalities, it was considered that it would take at least twelve months before the Municipalities Bill could be brought into operation, and that consequently, to retain this sum upon the Estimates of 1858 would be to lay upon the colony a burden for one year. With respect to raising the permanent loan, it was the intention of the Government, he said, to go into the English market, and raise on the most favourable terms, say a million, or whatever may be required, in one transaction, and have it paid to the colony in instalments according as it may be needed. But no money was required immediately, they had no alternative but to resort to the system of exchequer bills.

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COUTIN and GRAFFITHS having opened a new Room, which is set apart for the sale of Ladies' and Child ren's Underclothing of every description, desire to call the attention of their customers to the most complete assortment ever shown in the colony. The department is under the management of a lady thoroughly acquainted with its wants; therefore, purchasers can depend on getting every article without the trouble and annoyance of going from shop to shop at an unnecessary loss of time. King-street.

SPRING FASHIONS.—A new supply of fashionable Bonnet-shapes, wholesale and retail, at W. REARDING'S, Berlin House, 254, George-street.

HATS, Caps, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, and General Millinery, in the newest style, at Berlin House, 254, George-street.

FANCY LINEN, just opened, in good variety, at Berlin House, 254, George-street.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S Underclothing, Juvenile Frocks, Pelisses and Tunics, at Berlin House, 254, George-street.

BERLIN WOOL, Canvas, Patterns, Traced Embroidery, and everything connected with the fancy needlework department, supplied on the most reasonable terms, at Berlin House, 254, George-street.

GLASS SHADES, Wax Flowers, Fruit, and Ornamental Leatherworks, at Berlin House, 254, George-st.

TO SHIRT MAKERS.—First-class Hands required. None but practical hands need apply. BUTLER'S Family Shirt Factory, Market-street.

LADIES' KID GLOVES, Silks, Satins, Woollens, &c., &c.—Stains of wax or grease may be removed as if by magic from any of the above articles, by the use of the newly-discovered fluid, Bessaline Collas. To be had in bottles, 1s. 6d. each, of J. and E. ROW, chemists, King-street.

SANGSTER'S SILK and ALPACA UMBRELLAS.—Dealers desirous of being supplied with these well-known articles can have them direct from the manufacturers in London, on application to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FIRST-CLASS AGRICULTURAL MACHINES and IMPLEMENTS.—RICHARD GARRETT and SONS, Leiston Works, Saxmundham, Suffolk, England; and 40, Mark Lane Chambers, London, E. C., inventors and manufacturers of the most approved machinery in use for agricultural purposes, specially adapted for the requirements of colonial farmers, of which the following machines are largely in use in most of the colonies.

Portable and fixed steam engines for thrashing, sawing, pumping, and contractors' work generally
Combined thrashing and dressing machines, for preparing grain for market in one operation
Thrashing machines adapted for horses or oxen
Hand-power dressing machines of an improved construction
Garrett's celebrated (improved) Hussey's reaping machine
Chaff and straw cutters, for cutting food or litter; scarifiers, ploughs, harrows, hay machines, and dry rakes
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Patent horse hoes, which hoe all kinds of drilled crops more effectually, and at half the cost of hand hoeing
Stone mills for grinding farm produce, and flour-dressing machines, sawing machinery, from 2 to 20 horse power, &c., &c., &c.

Estimates, plans, and drawings, also catalogues in English, French, and German, forwarded post free, on application, by letter or otherwise, at the works. All machines delivered free to London. Full information respecting R. G. and Sons' machines can be procured of any respectable colonial merchant in England, or of their correspondents at the principal towns throughout the colonies. The efficiency and durability of the machines are guaranteed, and they are packed in the smallest compass possible to economise freight.

Principal correspondent at Sydney, from whom catalogues may be obtained, Mr. W. G. AINSWORTH, 98 and 100, York-street; and at Melbourne, of Mr. W. HOCKHART MORTON.

JAND W. PAUL are now landing, ex La Hogue, Vimeira, and Wave of Life:—
Girls' and women's coloured straw hats
Boys' and men's ditto ditto
Girls' and women's straw bonnets
Ditto ditto crinoline ditto
French artificial flowers and feathers
Sewed cambric flouncings, jaconets, and insertions
Veined jaconets and insertions
Sewed jaconet sleeves
Worked muslin caps and collars
Coloured Lenos, plain and checked
Elastic mulls, crinolines, and book muslins
Harness curtains
Tamboured books and jaconets
Swiss book muslin.
Macquarie-place.

JUST RECEIVED, per LA HOGUE and WAVE OF LIFE—
West India rum, in hogsheads, 34 o.p.
Port wine, in quarter-casks
JDKZ and key geneva
Colman's No. 1 starch, mustard, and blue
Kent and Sussex hops, 1855
Currants, in caroteels
Tarnpp's first quality dog-carts.
LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, 66, King-street West
Bottled ale and porter
English ale, in bulk
Superior sherry wines, in hogsheads and quarters
Cidor, in 1-dozen cases, pints and quarts
Hill and Jones' biscuits, in tins
Bottled fruits and jams
Salmon, in 1-lb. tins
Manchester goods
Hops, in very variety
Silks, plain and fancy
Women's and children's underclothing
Fancy and plain doeskins
Broad cloths in black and other colours
Sail and tent canvas
Woolpacks and wool-bagging
Superior candle cotton
Candle moulds in frame
Soda and soda-ash
Rosin
Boots and shoes
Eau de Cologne and lavender water
Oilmen's stores &c., &c.
J. T. ARMITAGE and CO

ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED,—
Child's night lights
West India arrowroot
Price and Ogilvie's Belmont candles
Kent hops, tapioca
Pure sperm candles
Pearl sago, sago flour
Nelson's gelatine
Wine and soda water corks
Imperial and bag cap paper
Turkey and Patna opium
Patent medicines
Fine Florence oil, in jars
Patna rice, dried apples
Turpentine, linseed oil
Sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acid
Townsend's sarsaparilla
Canary and carraway seed
Scotch confectionary
Hemp, rape, and maw seed
Tartaric acid, carbonate soda
Salad oil, pints, half-pints, and quarts
Eau de cologne
Batty's pickles and preserves
Salmon, sardines
Patras currants, Eleme raisins, in boxes
Champion's No. 24 vinegar
Essence lemon and bergamotte
Oil cloves and peppermint, &c., &c.
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Arrowroot, Bermuda and South Sea Island
Ground sago, Hard's foot
Robinson's groats and barley
Gelatine, Swinbourne's, Nelson's, and Bell's
Isinglass, cut and book
Ginger—Jamaica, Cochin, and Barbadoes
Ginger, ground, and ground mixed spices
Cloves, nutmegs, cassia, and allspice
Holloway's pills and ointment
Townshend's sarsaparilla, James' blister
Rowland's macassar oil, odonto, and other preparations
Himmel's, Gosnell's, Richardson's, and other assorted perfumery
Jujubes, and confectionary of all kinds
Spanish liquorice, Fullwood's annatto
Cream tartar, tartaric acid, pearlash
Bluestone, saltpetre, sulphur
Turpentine, linseed oil, raw and boiled
Castor and salad oil, in bottle and bulk
Opium, Patna and Turkey
Seidlitz, lemonade, and gingerbeer powders
Wax vestas, assorted cases
Essence lemon, oil peppermint. And
Drugs and chemicals, of all kinds.
EDWARD YOUNGMAN and CO., Pitt-street.

P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Importers and Manufacturers of Marine and Land Engines, Flour and Saw Mills, and machinery of every description. N.B.—A general assortment of engine, flour and saw mill; stoves, circular saws, bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron, and all sorts of hardwood always on hand.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Just received, and for SALE by the subscribers:—
15 single horse powers
4 double ditto, now much used for pumping on sheep stations, and also for driving machinery of any description not requiring greater power
28 double horse powers, with threshers and separators complete.
Also on hand, and for SALE—
Dried apples, butter, hams, cheese
Lobster, salmon, syrups
Beef, pork, barrels and half-barrels
American cook stoves, all makes
D handled R.P. American shovels
Long ditto ditto, axes, picks, axe and pick handles
Manila and English rope
American chairs, wood and willow ware, of all descriptions
Rosin, pitch, cement, buckets, tubs
Weighing machines, all sizes
Hay or depot scales, 8 and 6 tons
Winnowing machines, ploughs, chaffcutters, &c., &c., &c.
WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.
Sydney, 22nd October.

WINES and SPIRITS on SALE, by the undersigned—
Ports and sherries, in wood and bottle
Champagne and claret, Giesler's and others
Brandy in wood—Martell, Hennessey, Wine Growers, Marette, Sarserac, and other brands
Case brandy
West India rum, strong, and 10 per cent. o.p.
Geneva—Key & JDKZ, cases and halves
Whisky—Campelltown, &c., in cask and case
Old tom, in bottle bottled beer liqueurs, &c., &c.
KIRCHNER and CO.

MARTELL'S, Hennessey's, and United Vineyard and Companies Brandies, pale and dark, for SALE, by HOW, WALKER, and CO.

PLATE GLASS.—Sole Depot of the Thames Plate Glass Company, Savoy, Strand, London, at the Stores of the undersigned. A complete assortment in all sizes, now on hand, up to 108 x 84. HAEGE and PRELL, Circular Quay.

WINDOW GLASS, from 44 x 36 to 12 x 10. Lead pipe, 60 feet lengths. RAPHAEL'S, George-st.

GALVANIZED IRON RIDGECAPPING. — This ridgecapping is prepared in lengths from 6 to 8 feet long, from 12 to 18 inches wide, ready shaped for fixing; also, zinc ridgecapping. PARTRIDGE'S Galvanized Iron Works, Bathurst-street East.

JOB WAREHOUSE, Corner of York and Barrack streets.—ON SALE,
Bottled ale and porter
Navy canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
Salmon, 1 and 2 lb. tins
Bottled fruit and jams
Saddles, bridles, and whips
Horrocks longcloth
Fine flannel, hosiery, &c., &c.
J. H. ASHER.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—A select assortment, direct from Hamburgh, soldered up in small tin cases—particularly suited for country storekeepers. GEORGE H. ROWLEY, 81, Harrington-street.

PERUVIAN GUANO for SALE. Apply to THACKER, DANIEL, and CO., corner of George and Jamison-streets.

FOR SALE, 21 Shares in the Bank of New South Wales. Apply to GRITTON and NEWMAN, Lime-street, foot of Erskine-street.

EX LIGHT OF THE AGE.—Just landed, 100 barrels superior Portland Cement, in good condition, and on SALE, at W. PATTEN'S marble works, 213, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WHY WASTE TIME, labour, and money, when all may be saved by using the newly-invented Fire Igniter? Made by SCOTT, BROTHERS, pyrotechnists; sold in packets containing sufficient for lighting thirty-six fires, price one shilling, and wholesale, at the office, 385, George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney.

TO SHIPPERS.—Picked Potatoes, sound, and of the best quality. W. WALKER and CO., Union Wharf

CHATHAM ISLAND POTATOES, warranted excellent quality, £8 per ton. WALKER and SON, York-street.

FOR SALE, Grocers' Fixtures. Apply at the Cheshire Cheese, Elizabeth-street. J. COQUELIN.

FEED OATS! FEED OATS!! Now selling, feed oats, 7s. per bushel. WALKER and SON, York-st.

SYDNEY FLOUR, guaranteed fresh, pure, and extra fine on SALE by RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO.

SODA WATER and LEMONADE BOTTLES.—For SALE, a small parcel of the best make of bottles in convenient packages of two gross, suitable for shipment or for up-country trade. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

COMPOSITE MOULD CANDLES.—Manufactured by the A. S. W. Company, Dixon-street, Sydney.—The A. S. W. Company's Composite Mould Candles burn without smoke or smell, and as long as Stearine or Sperm Candles, and give as good a light. The price is within one penny per pound of common mould candles. Each six candles are wrapped up separately, with the Company's name on the wrapper. To be had of all respectable grocers. Australian Stearine Works, Dixon-street, Sydney.

LEECHES! Leeches! Leeches! in any quantities, for SALE. C. W. PENNY, family and dispensing chemist, 44, Parramatta-street. Established 1840.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS, and family recipes, are prepared in the true English style from carefully selected medicines, with the least possible delay, and at moderate charges. C. W. PENNY, family and dispensing chemist, 44, Parramatta-street. Established, 1840.

COALS, FIREWOOD, COKE, and CHARCOAL, always on hand, and delivered to any part of the city and suburbs on the shortest notice. Orders by post punctually attended to. DUGUID and MANSON, Steam Saw Mills, Australian Agricultural Co.'s Wharf, Miller's Point.

TOMAGO COLLIERY, HUNTER RIVER.—On and after WEDNESDAY, October 28th, Coals of the very best quality will be supplied at the shoot at 13s. 6d. per ton. Apply to ROBERT GORDON, Tomago; or WILLIAM BROWN, surgeon, East Maitland.

TO MY OLD FRIENDS and the PUBLIC.—A report having been circulated that I had retired from business, I beg to state I have done nothing of the kind, but continue to supply a first-rate article, full weight, and prompt delivery. H. R. WHITTELL. N.B.—The best Newcastle coal always on hand, screened, and each bag weighed. Bathurst-street Coal Yard, right hand side.

A. A. CO.'S best screened Coals; Firewood, in short billets. E. F. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

NEWCASTLE and WOLLONGONG COALS, delivered in Sydney at 33s., and at the Wharf, Parramatta, at 40s. per ton. Phœnix Wharf.

COALS. COALS, Coals.—Best Newcastle Coals, at J. SHOOBERTS Marland Wharf, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE.—Two thoroughbred Kangaroo Pups. Apply to J. SMITH, No. 1, Windmill-street.

FOR SALE.—Choice, well-bred milkers. Parsonage, Mulgoa.

FOR SALE, a broken Milking Cow, just calved. Apply to H. BRIGGS, Kingston Farm, Newtown.

FOR SALE, 800 head of Store Cattle, from which no fat cattle have been extracted for the last two years, and 600 head of Bullocks, in the New England district. Apply to J. WANT, at Osmond's hotel, Pitt-street.

COTTAGES, on the banks of two rivers, within 25 minutes from town, various sizes, for SALE cheap. Apply to Mr. J. D. LANKESTER, 235, George-street.

LAND FOR SALE.—27 Choice Allotments, eight of them corner, at Rochester, adjoining Grose Farm, facing University and College, having view of Sydney and Lighthouse, frontage 25·4 by 66 feet, with back entrance. Price, from 40s. to £7 per foot. Butcher and baker much wanted; for business not to be equalled round Sydney. Terms, liberal; assistance to build if required. If not sold privately, will be sold by auction in a few days, on the ground. JOHN GARSED, Commercial Chambers; or THOMAS WEST, grocer, on the ground.

FOR SALE.—A first-class Druggist's Business, position central, and now doing an extensive trade, the proprietor relinquishing in consequence of ill-health. For further particulars, apply to Mr. J. DEBENHAM, Civil Engineer, land surveyor, and estate agent, 28, Hunter-st.

WATER-SIDE ALLOTMENTS, near the Waterview Bay Dry Dock, for Sale, cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to BOWDEN and THRELKELD, 211, George-street.

FOR SALE by Private Sale, a FARM, consisting of four hundred and fifty acres (450), being part of the Westwood Estate, in the County of Camden (known as Stagge's farm). There is upon the land a good substantial cottage of five rooms, a large barn, shingled dairy, stables, &c. There are about 200 acres of good cultivation land cleared and stumped, all enclosed with nearly a new three-railed fence. The farm has a very great frontage to the River Nepean. It is well known in the district as one of the best agricultural farms within many miles of the city; and is in every way fit for a respectable family. For particulars apply to Messrs. CAMPBELL and CO., Campbell's Wharf; or, Mr. W. S. MITCHELL, Camden; or to Mr. JAMES J. RILEY, Glenmore. Penrith, 23rd October, 1857.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS, or Parties in Search of a First-class Hotel.—PURKIS and LAMBERT have been instructed to offer for sale by Private Contract one of the best Hotels in Sydney, known as the Britannia Hotel, late Osmond's, Pitt-street. The good-will, license, barfittings, the whole of the splendid household furniture, linen, plate, billiard-table, &c. The hotel is now in full trade, and to a man with means there is a certain fortune to be made. The proprietor will grant a lease of the premises at a moderate rental—the furniture, &c., to be taken at a valuation. For particulars apply at the Mart.

The whole will be sold off by auction on the 1st December, if not previously disposed of by private contract.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. — HENRY FERRIS, Pitt-street, near the Theatre, has just received, ex Thracian, an invoice of Farming Implements, about sufficient for one or two gentlemen living near each other. They are direct from the manufactory of Ransome and Sims, Ipswich, England; they consist of
1 windsor or harvest cart, complete, with naves, &c., will carry a large load of hay
8 ploughs, assorted sizes, with extras
1 horse-hoe, with small harrow attached
1 horse hay-rake, complete
1 ditto grubber, with extras, ditto
2 sets beam cast anglian harrows
1 corn mill, complete
1 bruising mill, ditto
4 chaff engines, with extras
2 dressing machines, complete
1 mowing machine, complete

The above are all in original packages, fit to be taken to any part of the colony. H. F. will take a small advance on the original invoice. Stores, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

FOR SALE,—
Fine flour, best Adalaide, &c.
Kent hops, 1856, Black Horse
Byass's bottled beer
Fine brandies, in hogsheads, quarters, and cases
Port wine, cherry cordial
Carbonate soda
Rock salt
Rosin
Stockholm tar
Bright varnish
Navy canvas, spunyarn
Patent Manila steam-laid rope, assorted
Hoop iron, ¾, ⅞, 1, and 1½ inch
American tubs, chairs, hickory pick handles, genuine handled axes, &c., &c.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

FOR SALE,—
Worthington and Robinson's Burton ale, No. 3
Day, Payne, and Co.'s stout
Marzetti's bottled ale and stout
Furze and Co.'s ditto
Hepple's cyder
Marzetti's ditto
Hunt's port wine, single, double, and treble diamond
Port and sherry, in bottle
Sparkling burgundy
Old tom
Case brandy
Corks, salad oil, pickles, mustard
Neva and French wax candles, tartaric acid
Robinson's patent groats, barley, and oatmeal
Thumb blue, annatto, printing ink
White lead, oil and turps, red lead, black paint
Colours, chamois skins, morocco and roans
French fronts, clarences, and grafts, boots and shoes
Horsehair, wool bagging, canvas
Townend and Co's hats
West of England woollens, &c., &c.
SMITH, CROFT, and CO.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a certain specific for Nervousness, Lowness of Spirits, and Disordered Stomachs.—The wonderfully regenerating effects produced by these invaluable pills are truly astonishing. They act in so peculiar a manner on the system that, by following the directions affixed to each box as to the mode of using them, nervous irritability is allayed, the tone of the stomach strengthened, the digestion improved, freedom of circulation given to the blood, and a robust state of health attained. Persons of studious and sedentary habits, being more especially liable to the class of disorders here alluded to, should take Holloway's Pills to ensure a good state of health. — Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

HARDWOOD! HARDWOOD! HARDWOOD!!—To Builders, Contractors, and others.—I, the undersigned, beg to acquaint my friends and customers that, in consequence of the lease of the Market Wharf expiring on the 31st December, 1857, I will SELL the best colonial hardwood at reduced prices; and posts, rails, palings, laths, bark on hand. JOHN BROWN, timber merchant, Market Wharf.

TO SETTLERS AND STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lbs.
Woolbagging, best maker
Bags
Sewing twine
Needles
Sheepshears, Wilkinson's and Sorby's
Sugar
Rice
Tea
Flour
Tobacco
Moleskin trousers
Scotch twill shirts
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 36, Pitt-street.

LIME.—BLAXLAND'S superior kiln-burnt screened Lime may be now had in any quantity, for cash, at the following reduced prices:—
At the kilns, Newington, at ... 1s. 4d. per bushel.
At the Lodge, Parramatta Road, 1s. 6d. ditto.
Mr. J. Good, Cornstalk Inn, Parramatta ... ... 1s. 6d. ditto.
Delivered on the river or harbour, 1s. 6d. ditto.
At the Albion Wharf, Sydney ... 1s. 4d. ditto.

Unless the bags are returned, a charge of 8d. each will be made. The superiority of this lime is manifest by the increasing demand, with a full saving of 2d. per bushel to purchasers by its freedom from sand (the sand becoming vitrified by being burnt in close kilns); also, of water and labour, from its being slacked and screened fit for immediate use.

SCOTT and JOLLY are prepared to supply from their Steam Saw Mills, Cabramatta, and Brisbane Water, Colonial Hardwood of every description, in any quantity, and at the shortest possible notice.
Colonial Hardwood Depôt,
SCOTT and JOLLY'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.

TIMBER WHARF, BATHURST-STREET. — On SALE, best Bangor Slates, Deal Battens, Baltic Deals, White and Pitch Pine, T. and G. Flooring Boards, Forest Oak Shingles, Ironbark Posts, Rails, Palings, and Spokes, Blue Gum Felloes, Fire Bricks, &c., &c. SCOTT and JOLLY'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.

W. H. ROLFE'S TIMBER YARD, Circular Quay.—The best, largest, and cheapest assortment of foreign and colonial timber of all descriptions—white and pitch pine tongued and grooved flooring boards—clear pineboards, all thicknesses—cedar all thicknesses—Oregon and Baltic scantling—Baltic red deals—colonial and other hard woods—laths, palings, weatherboards, battens, shingles, skirting boards, architraves, mouldings, &c.—panel and sash doors, French doors, and glazed sashes, in every variety. Country orders promptly executed at the lowest market rates.

BALTIC RED DEALS now landing and for SALE. W. H. ROLFE, Timber Yard, Circular Quay.

SHINGLES, best Forest Oak, just landed, and for SALE. W. H. ROLFE, Timber Yard, Circular Quay.

50,000 FEET prime 1½ inch G. and T. Pitch Pine, cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

25,000 FEET 2, 1½, 1½, 1, and ½ inch Clear Pine. Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

75,000 SHINGLES, Hard Battens, and Laths. Timber Yard, 22, Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

2000 DOORS and Glazed Windows, Mouldings, &c. GOODLET and CO., Parramatta-street, and Erskine-street.

20,000 FEET DEAL Weatherboards and Lining. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

500 CASES Plaster of Paris, each 1 cwt., at 4s. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

50,000 FEET Hard and Soft Joists, Scantling Battens, &c. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

GALVANIZED Tiles, and patent Clay Tiles, very cheap. GOODLET and CO., near Phœnix Wharf, and 6, Parramatta-street.

10,000 SUPERIOR Swiss Paving SLABS, for halls, verandahs, kitchens, &c., 17 x 17, 19 x 19, 22 x 22, at 1s. 3d. per foot surface. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

100,000 FEET splendid Baltic G. and T. Boards, 6 inches wide, 1½, 1, and ¾ inch thick. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

75,000 FEET 1 and 1½ inch PITCH PINE T. and G. Flooring Boards. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

30,000 BEST Bangor SLATES, Pine and H. Wood Battens. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

30,000 FEET PITCH PINE, planed on one side, for stair-treads, &c., 1, 1½, and 2 inches. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

40,000 FEET Shelving BOARDS, planed both sides. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

100,000 HOBART TOWN and Forest Oak Shingles. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

300 SUPERIOR AMERICAN OARS. Also Venetian blinds, very cheap. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR SALE, Two or Five Houses, in Crown-street.—Inquire at 103.

CANARY BIRDS.—Just received, direct from the Village of Schwartzwald, Germany, 100 fine Singing Birds; will be sold at a low price. J. F. WILCOX, 30, Hunter-street.

BURNETT DISTRICT.—1000 HEAD CATTLE.—The undersigned have for SALE, 1000 head of mixed cattle (calves under six months to be given in). Deliverable within two months, at Gayndah, Dalby, or Goode's Inn, or within a circuit of 50 miles from Burrandowan. Application to the undersigned, or Mr. GALBRAITH, at Burrandowan, Burnett District. LYALL, SCOTT, and CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

W. G. LAMBERT, Sen., Licensed Auctioneer.—Horse and Carriage Bazaar, York-street, opposite Gould's Hotel.—Sale days: MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock.

Stock or vehicles intended for sale received with instructions in writing.

Mr. SYDNEY LAMBERT, of this establishment, attends the Cattle Market every TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, to sell horses, stock, or produce.

Private stables for livery.

Cash advanced.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses

5 Carriage Horses, Clarence Carriage
Patent Safety, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Mr. J. Middleton to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY next at 11 o'clock,

A first-rate clarence carriage, in thorough good order, adapted for either a private family or town use
A patent safety, equal to new, built by Messrs. Halley and Clyde, in their best style of workmanship
A pair of handsome grey carriage horses, perfectly good in harness, run well together, and have good paces, together with a set of first-rate harness; also,
Three other horses, perfect in single and double harness.

Omnibus.

At the risk of the former purchaser, George Nelson.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, THIS DAY, the 5th November, at 11 o'clock, by MARTYN and SCHRODER, Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, by order of S. Wooller,

One roomy light omnibus, at the risk of George Nelson the former purchaser.

No reserve. Terms, cash.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Carriages, gigs, dogcarts, dray trucks, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

Draft of Unbroken Horses.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from H. Milner, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, on FRIDAY nexr, November 6th, at 2 o'clock precisely,

A draft of 20 head of unbroken horses, without reserve.

To Stock Breeders and others.
Valuable Durham Bulls, Cows, and Thoroughbred Horses, ex La Hogue, Wave of Life, and Catherine Adamson.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have been favoured with instructions from the several importers to submit to public competition on TUESDAY, November 17, at 12 o'clock,

The following splendid selection of imported stock—
PELISSIER, a roan bull, calved 10th July, 1855, got by Will Watch, 12,307; dam Princess, by General Washington, 6036
G. dam Buttercup, the 3rd by General Washington, 6036
G. g. dam Buttercup, by 2nd Duke of Northumberland, 3646
G. g. g. dam Young Blossom, by Crusader, 934
G. g. g. g. dam Blossom, by Honest John, 1116
G. g. g. g. g. dam Middleton, 1238.
EPIRUS, a dark roan bull, calved 8th March, 1855, by Baron Albany, 11,151
Dam Epitaph, by Hunter, 7102
G. dam Gertrude, by Guardian, 3947
G. g. dam Calypso, by William, 2840, and so on for eight generations.
DUKE OF SUTHERLAND a white bull, calved 11th February, 1855, got by Melbourne, 13,327, bred by Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq.
Dam Diamond, by Valentine, 9768
G. dam Turquoise, by Rumour, 7056, and so on for seven generations.

The "Duke of Sutherland" obtained a gold medal, as a yearling, at the Paris Agricultural Show, 1856.

VAMPIRE, a dark red bull, 2 years old, saved from the wreck.

The pedigree of this bull was unfortunately lost in the wreck of the Catherine Adamson, but can be fully ascertained by reference to the Herd Book, and will be found on inspection a most magnificent animal of the pure Durham short-horn breed.

Ex Wave of Life.

The property of the late John Tindall, Esq., Penrith,
YOUNG DULCIMER, a beautiful dark brown stallion, 5 years old, 16 hands high; bred by Mr. Molyneaux, of Nuneham Park, Oxon. Got by Dulcimer out of a celebrated hunter mare. Dulcimer is by Muley (son of Orville) out of Dulcamara (the last of Waxy's get) by Waxy, her dam Witchery, sister to Sorcery, by Sorcerer, out of Cobbea, by Skyscraper.

Also, a bay colt, 3 years old, got by Young Cotherstone out of Miss Orbell—see Stud-book, vol. 7, page 255. Young Cotherstone is by Cotherstone (winner of the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes, of £1350, and Derby, of £4200, the Riddlesworth of £900, the Column of £900, the Royal Stakes of £1265, the Gratwicke Stakes of £2150, and £2000 at Doncaster) out of Lilla by Bobadil, grandam Aglaia, by Fyldener, her dam by Walton, out of Gipsy, by Guildford (son of Highflyer, out of Nina, by Eclipse.)

Also, a pure bred English cow, a first-rate milker, having supplied the ship the whole of the voyage, and is now in full milk.

The auctioneers invite the attention of breeders, stockholders, and other gentlemen, to inspect and form their own judgment of the various animals submitted to view, feeling fully convinced that, from their high breeding and age (being all young), together with the judgment of those old colonists by whom they were severally selected, that they will stand the severest criticism, and give every satisfaction.

THURSDAY'S Horse Sale.
THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Horse Repository, George-street, opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,

One boy's pony, 2 years old, quiet to ride
18 horses, just arrived from the country; among them are some good cart horses
A lot of town horses suitable for any work
One horse, spring cart, and harness, warranted
4 good stock horses, with saddles, &c.
Horses, carts, drays, omnibuses, breaks, gigs, spring carts, saddles and harness, &c.

12 Horses, 3 Omnibuses, and Harness, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER has received instructions from Mr. J. Richardson, (about leaving Sydney, on account of ill health), to sell by auction, at his residence, White Horse, Newtown Road, on FRIDAY, the 6th November, at 11 o'clock sharp,

12 superior horses, in good working order. Among them are some good carriage pairs, others suitable for gig or saddle
Three excellent omnibuses, now running on the Newtown Road
Two sets four-horse harness, &c.

Buyers are particularly requested to attend punctually at 11 o'clock, as they are to be sold to the highest bidders.

No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Horses, Omnibus, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the stables of Mr. Hanslow, George-street South, near the Haymarket, on TUESDAY next, the 10th instant, at half-past two o'clock,

The well-known omnibus Emu (carries thirty passengers), now running on the Newtown line, complete, with cushions, bars, &c.
Pair horses, and 4-horse harness, and
A number of capital horses (machiners), all stanch good pullers, in serviceable condition.

CADRAIN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Clyde-street, Miller's Point, near the Captain Cook Hotel, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,

Household furniture, wearing apparel, and sundry goods, distrained for debt, by order of the bailiff.

Ex Thracian, Luckes, Master, from London.
Damaged Grey Domestics.
More or less damaged by sea water.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,

EGGS.

5483—one bale of grey domestics.
Terms, cash.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
470 Cases Oilmen's Stores, &c.
Just landed, ex Vimeira.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 232, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Salad oil, in pints and half-pints
Cod-liver oil, in pints
Jams and jellies, in 1 and 2 lb. jars
Chocolate paste, in ½lb. pots
Thumb blue, Colman's No. 1
Essence of anchovies, Burgess'
Valencia almonds, in barrels
Curry powder, in lb. bottles
Bottled fruits, Batty's, in 2-dozen cases
Pickles, pints
Mustard, in ¼ and 1 lb. bottles
Salmon, in 1 and 2 lb. tins.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Merrington, Clark, master, from London.
RC—32 Boxes Neva Sperm Candles, each 25 lbs., slightly damaged
RC—14 Boxes Neva Sperm Candles, each 25 lbs., much damaged.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The above goods, all more or less damaged by sea water.

Terms, cash.

Bourke-street and Forbes-street.

A Two-storied HOUSE and COTTAGE, with a Four-roomed HOUSE at the rear of the Cottage, with frontage to Little Forbes-street.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 5th of November, at 11 o'clock,

LOT 1. A four-roomed HOUSE, on the east side of Bourke-street, to the northward of Woolloomooloo-street, extending back to Little Forbes-street, being 80 feet in depth.

LOT 2. A COTTAGE in Bourke-street, on the south side of Lot 1, separated only by a small piece of vacant ground. The cottage contains four rooms.

LOT 3. A Two-storied HOUSE, on the east side of Lot 2, containing three rooms, with a frontage to Little Forbes-street.

Plans of these properties can be seen at the Auction Mart.

Terms at sale.

Township of Raymond Terrace.

Verandah Cottage, and Garden, near the river, being allotment No. 6 of section No. 2, with a frontage to Port Stephens-street 66 feet, by a depth of 5 chains towards the river, bounded on the west by Jacob's land—being the allotment granted to William Harvey (deceased), in June, 1839, and now occupied by Mr. Donald Kennedy. The allotment between it and the bank of the river is a Government reserve, not used.

On the land is a brick comfortable four-roomed Cottage, with a kitchen in the yard, a well of water, fowl-houses, pigsties, &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 5th of November, at 11 o'clock,

The above very comfortable and substantial residence, in the important town of Raymond Terrace, on the banks of the Hunter.

Terms at sale.

Valuable Property in Cleveland-street.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 5th November, at 11 o'clock,

Three houses in Cleveland-street, a little to the westward of the railway bridge,

Lot 1.

A private house, adjoining the shop of Mr. John Hodgson, grocer, containing four rooms.

Lot 2.

A cottage adjoining lot 1, on the east side, having a large weatherboard building attached to it, fit for a school-room or workshop. Those properties have yards at the rear.

Lot 3

Is on the north side of Cleveland-street, nearly opposite the other lots; is a verandah cottage of brick, with small yard well enclosed.

Plans on view at the mart.

Terms at sale.

Town of Maryborough, Wide Bay.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 5th day of November, at 11 o'clock,

The following valuable building allotments, secured at the earliest sale by Government, and held ever since from public competition,

Section 68, lot 1, 1 rood 24 perches
" 68, ditto 14, 1 ditto 24 ditto
" 68, ditto 15, 1 ditto 24 ditto
" 68, ditto 16, 1 ditto 24 ditto
" 68, ditto 17, 1 ditto 24 ditto
" 68, ditto 18, 1 ditto 24 ditto
" 68, ditto 19, 1

SALES BY AUCTION.

HORSE BAZAAR, 155, Pitt, and 134, Castlereagh streets, Sydney.
Established 1847.
Sale Days, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock.
BURT and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 o'clock.
Horses intended for either sales should arrive at the bazaar, accompanied with instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

Tolls on Canterbury Road.

MR. NEWELL will sell by auction, at the Toll-gate, Canterbury, on MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock noon,
The Canterbury toll-gate, and the tolls derivable therefrom for one year, from the 10th day of November instant.
Terms at sale.
By order of the Trustees.

To Engineers, Ironmongers, Blacksmiths, and others.

RICHARD PEEK is instructed by Hugh Mackay, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Stores under the Presbyterian Church, near G. A. Lloyd and Co.'s Bonded Stores, on TUESDAY next, 10th November, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Without the slightest reserve,
Hay presses
Scythes
Forks, hoes, picks
Turning lathe, complete
Blacksmiths' horse
Ditto vice, anvil, tools
10, 12, 14, and 16 inch tram wheels
Brass pipe and brass bearings
Old copper and lead
A quantity of chain
Galvanized iron
Anchers
Railway nails
Muskets, pistols, and cutlasses
White leads, paints
Shovels, cast-steel borers
Powerful treble blocks
Wrought and turned ironwork
Iron for sledge hammers and picks
Sheep shears
3 bales felt
A quantity of small round iron
7 barrels safety fuze
Borax, steelyards, stocks, taps, and dies
Fire bars, hats, caps, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c.

AT the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, the Messrs. MOORE will sell by auction,
A small lot of household furniture, &c., consisting of Tables, bedsteads, sofa, chairs, meat-safe, washstands, looking-glasses, pictures, crockeryware, &c. Also,
Gold and silver watches
Men's and boy's wearing apparel.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Extensive and varied assortment of Moderator Lamps, Cottons, Glasses, Globes, Chimneys, &c.
In great variety.

To Ironmongers, Oilmen, Lamp-makers, Parties Furnishing, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, November 5th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A choice and extensive assortment of moderator lamps and appurtenances, being ordered expressly for a house in the trade.
Moderator lamps, best bronze
Ditto china ditto
Best bronze stands, china stands
Four arm hanging Spanish
Three ditto ditto
Brass bank lamps, bronzed
Japanned bracket lamps, with argand burners
Moderator chimneys, 12-4, 15-8
Consumers, 10 inch
Plain green shades
Lace shades, rocket pinions
Clips, lustres, globes, opal
Chimney cleaners, wick scissors
Mandrills, extra opal lustre globes
7½ moderator moons, ground, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Positive Sale.
To Close Accounts.
Pipes, Whips, Pictures, Organs, Purses, Combs, Eau de Cologne, Muskets, Cigar Cases.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Thursday, November 5th, 1857, at 12 o'clock precisely,
The following goods, viz.—
Pipes
Pictures
Finest tortoiseshell combs
Whips
Eau de cologne
Baskets
Sand paper
Barrel organs
Cigar cases
Single and double barrel guns
Purses, &c.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Merrington, Clark, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, November 5th, 1857, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
JD in diamond over D&S—
Case 1—2 glass gas chandeliers
Case 4—3 ditto ditto ditto.
All much damaged.
Terms, cash

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Merrington, Clark, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, November 5th, 1857, at half-past 10 o'clock,
JD in diamond—15 kegs nails, slightly damaged.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Nimroud, Harrison, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, November 5, 1857, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
JS in diamond,—
3 cases Worcestershire sauce, much damaged
3 ditto ditto, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Light of the Age, M'Beath, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Thursday, November 5, 1857, at half-past 1 o'clock precisely,
JS in diamond, 674-733.—
22 boxes Belmont candles, damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Basket Ware.
China Figures
Writing Stones.
To Toy Dealers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, November 5, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
2 cases baskets, assorted, and in sets
1 case china ornaments
1 ditto writing stones.
Terms at sale.

For account of those concerned.
Damaged Ale and Porter.
Ex Ann, Walker, master, from London.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, November 5th, 1857, at 10 o'clock precisely,
30 casks Byass' bottled porter, each 3 dozen
7 casks ditto ale, each 3 dozen
1 ditto ditto ditto, 4 dozen
1 ditto ditto porter, 6 dozen
1 hogshead Burton ale.
Terms cash

Preliminary.
Highly Important Sale of a most valuable Freehold Estate, upon the Parramatta River.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR has been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Bowerman, to submit to public competition,
All that valuable estate known as MARION, situate upon the banks of the Parramatta River, immediately opposite the Newington Estate.
A plan of the property, showing the various divisions and sub-divisions decided upon, will be exhibited at the Mart, Parramatta, in a few days, when an advertisement setting forth more particularly all necessary information will be published.

FRIDAY, 6th November.
800 Bushels Prime Wheat:
To Millers and others.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
800 bushels prime wheat, New Zealand.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 5th November.
To Surgeons and others.
Surgical Instruments.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Case of trepanning instruments
Knives, tourniquets, saws, &c.
Terms, cash.

POSTPONED to FRIDAY, 6th November.
To Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, and others.
Elegant lot of Chimney Glasses
Marble Slab Toilet Glasses
Mahogany moulded Tray Glasses
Ditto plain ditto ditto
Mahogany twist-pillar Marble Tray Glasses.
27 Cases.
Just landed, ex Wave of Life.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 12 o'clock,
27 cases, as under—

Nos. 1 to 3.	6 gilt carved chimney glasses, 70 x 50
No. 4.	2 gilt carved chimney glasses, 60 x 50
Nos. 5 and 6.	4 ditto ditto ditto, 60 x 50
No. 7.	3 ditto ditto ditto, 50 x 40
Nos. 8 to 10.	9 ditto ditto ditto, 50 x 40
No. 11.	4 ditto ditto ditto, 40 x 36
Nos 12 and 13.	8 ditto ditto ditto, 40 x 36
Nos. 14 and 15.	12 ditto ditto ditto, 36 x 20
Nos. 16 and 17.	12 maple chimney ditto, 36 x 20
No. 18.	12 mahogany moulded tray glasses, 20 x 16
	6 box ditto, 20 x 16
No. 19.	12 mahogany moulded trays, 24 x 18
	6 box, two-drawer, 16 x 12
No. 20.	18 mahogany plain trays, 16 x 12
	12 moulded ditto, 16 x 12
	3 box ditto, 18 x 14
No. 21.	18 mahogany box glasses, 10 x 8
	18 ditto ditto ditto, 12 x 9
	2 ditto ditto ditto, 18 x 14
No. 22.	10 mahogany twist pillar marble tray glasses, 24 x 18
No. 23.	14 mahogany twist pillar marble tray glasses, 20 x 16
No. 24.	4 mahogany twist pillar marble tray glasses, 20 x 16
No. 25.	36 mahogany plain trays, 14 x 10
	4 ditto box, 14 x 10
No. 26.	12 mahogany moulded trays, 18 x 14
	8 box glasses, 14 x 10
	12 plain trays, 9 x 7
No. 27.	36 mahogany plain trays, 12 x 9
	24 ditto ditto, 9 x 7.

Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 6th November.
Fine Adelaide Flour.
60 Tons Fine Fresh Adelaide Flour.
Ex Favourite.
At the Circular Quay, next the Commissariat Stores.

PURKIS and LAMBERT are instructed by the shippers of the above parcel of flour, to submit it to public auction, at the Circular Quay, alongside the Commissariat Stores, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
100 bags (Kapunda mills) superior bakers' flour
500 bags (She Oak mills) very superior confectioners' flour.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 12th November.
To Admirers of the Fine Arts.
Sale of High Class Paintings.

PURKIS and LAMBERT are favoured with instructions from a gentleman who is leaving the colony, to sell by auction, at their Upper Rooms, at the Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
His splendid collection of oil paintings, both of the ancient and modern English school.
The greater part of this collection have been exhibited at the Royal Academy, National Exhibition of Art, the Great Exhibition, Sydenham, and other academies in London.
The auctioneers particularly call attention to
A beautiful landscape, by Gainsboro'
Dancing Party, by Watteau
Skirmishing on the Road, by Wouvermanns.
Also, some beautiful specimens of Herring, Peel, Morris, Jickers, Boddington, Dujardin, Gillard, Cordie de Fleury, Lewis Under hill, Bromley.
The above collection will be on view on Saturday next, and are worthy the attention of admirers of good paintings.
They will be positively sold to the highest bidder.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 9th November.
To Boot and Shoe Makers and others.
60 Trunks Women's and Children's Summer Goods.
Just landed, ex Wave of Life.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Ladies' cloth boots, to lace, patent goloshed
Ditto coloured cashmere boots, E.S. pumps B.B., 10-13
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 5-9
Ditto coloured ditto, E.S., 10-13, 5-9, and 2-5
Ditto ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, to button, 10-13, 5-9, and 2-5
Girls' best kid top boots, E.S., 10-13
Ditto cloth boots, E.S., welts, 10-13 and 6-9
Ditto ditto ditto, to button, ditto, 10-13 and 6-9
Ditto cordovan boots, welts, T.F.H, 10-13 and 6-9
Ditto ditto ditto pumps 6-9
Ditto grain ditto, pumps, 10-13, 6-9, and 2 5
Ditto best patent calf shoes and straps, pumps, 10-13 and 2-9
Ditto ditto ditto, welts, 10-13, 5-9
Ditto ditto cordovan ditto ditto, 10-13, 6-9
Children's memel boots, to button, pumps, 2-5
Ditto coloured morocco balmoral boots, 2-5
Ditto ditto, fine satin ditto ditto
Ditto patent boots, to button and lace, 2-5
Ditto coloured roan ditto, to button, 2-5
Ditto coloured kid shoes and straps, 2-5
Women's velvet slippers, chenille bound
Ditto berlin ditto
Ditto carpet ditto
Ditto and men's Margate ditto
Men's buff and carpet ditto
Ladies' best all-patent boots, E.S.
Ditto ditto ditto calf ditto, ditto
Ditto best memel ditto, enamel goloshed, E.S.
Ditto ditto ditto, calf goloshed, E.S.
Ditto best fancy boots, cloth tops, mock button pieces, E.S.
Ditto ditto cloth boots, patent goloshed, E.S.
Ditto best calf exonian shoes, E.F.
Ditto calf ditto, to lace
Men's stout kip bluchers, rough bradded
Ditto ditto ditto, bradded
Ditto light calf ditto ditto, H.B., bradded
Ditto ditto ditto, plain
Ditto best waterlight boots, nailed and bradded
Youths' and boys' calf princes boots, 10-4
Ditto ditto memel boots, calf goloshed, E.S.
Ditto ditto kip blucher boots, rough bradded
Ditto ditto, brass bradded
Women's calf lace boots, bradded
Girls' ditto ditto, 10-2
Ladies' patent calf slippers and sandals
Ditto best cashmere boots, patent fronts
Ditto ditto ditto, plain fronts, E.S., M.H.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Thursday, November 5th, 11 o'clock.
Household Furniture and Effects.

JAMES BRADLY has been favoured with instructions from a gentleman leaving the colony to sell by public auction, at his residence, 22, William-street, Woolloomooloo, opposite Fairfax's, grocer, on THURSDAY, November 5th, at 11 o'clock,
Handsome spring horsehair couch
Pair D tables, chiffoniers
Handsome pier glass
Ditto dinner service and dessert ditto
Cut glass decanters, cake dishes, &c.
Richly gilt chimney ornaments
Iron bedsteads, palliasse, horsehair mattress, &c.
Toilet tables and glasses
Musical instruments and books
American stove, complete
Kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY morning, 11 o'clock, sharp.
Household Furniture and Effects.

JAMES BRADLY has been favored with instructions from a gentleman leaving the colony, to sell by public auction, at his residence, 22, William-street, Woolloomooloo, opposite Fairfax, Grocer, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Dec tables, chiffoniers, sofas, pier glasses, chairs, iron bedsteads, bedding, horse-hair mattresses, carpets, washstands, &c., looking glasses, glassware, musical instruments, books, American stove complete, kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Elegant Embroidered China Crape Shawls, and Table Covers, China Lacquered Ware, Carved Ivory and Tortoiseshell Card Cases, Silver Articles, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY, November 6th, at 11 o'clock,
Elegant embroidered China crape shawls
Ditto satin table covers, embroidered in coloured silk flowers
Lacquered Chinese work table, work-boxes, tea caddys, card boxes, trays, backgammon boards, &c.
Carved ivory and tortoiseshell card cases, fans, paper knives, &c.
Pearl counters
Silver brooches, brace-ends, bouquet holders, &c.
Terms at sale.

Superior Plated Articles.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, FRIDAY, November 6th, at 11 o'clock,
Superior electro-plated articles, comprising
Card baskets
Fruit stands
Flower vases
Sugar basons
Cream jugs
Butter coolers
Salts and mustards.
Terms at sale.

Glazier's Diamonds.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, FRIDAY, November 6th, at 11 o'clock,
10 dozen best glazier's diamonds.
Terms at sale.

THE SALE of the WARDELLVILLE PROPERTY, Petersham, will take place on the ground, on TUESDAY, November 10th, at half-past 12 o'clock.
A special train will convey persons attending the Sale to the ground and back again to town.

WARDELLVILLE ESTATE for SALE, on TUESDAY, November 10th, on the ground.
The terms will be 25 per cent. deposit, and the residue can remain at interest for five or seven years, at 8 per cent.
EDWARD SALAMON, Auctioneer.

Great Sale of Allotments at WARDELLVILLE.
On TUESDAY Nov. 10.
THE Lithograph Plans of these desirable building allotments are now ready, and can be procured on application to the office of EDWARD SALAMON, auctioneer.

NOTICE.—Great Sale of the Wardellville Estate, on TUESDAY, November 10th. The public are hereby informed that a Special Train is engaged to convey persons attending the sale to the ground, and back to town, and will leave the Sydney terminus at 12 o'clock precisely.
EDWARD SALAMON, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CORNER ALLOTMENTS, having frontages to the Balmain and New Canterbury Roads, for sale by auction on TUESDAY, November 10th, at half-past 12 o'clock, being portions of Wardellville, and of the celebrated Petersham Estate.

WARDELLVILLE,
A portion of the celebrated Petersham Estate.

NOTICE of the Sale of the above highly valuable property, in eligible and desirable Building Allotments.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions to sell by auction, on the Ground, on TUESDAY, November 10th, at half-past 12 o'clock,
The splendid estate of WARDELLVILLE, being a portion of the well-known PETERSHAM ESTATE, and being in the immediate vicinity of Annandale, Elswick, &c., and the estates of Robert Johnstone, Esq., James Norton, Esq., &c., &c., and in the centre of a most populous district.
The locality of these allotments is notoriously healthful, and the views from the greater portion of them most delightful and picturesque.
The distance from town being only from 3 to 3½ miles, is reached in less than ten minutes by the train, the Railway station being immediately opposite the property, irrespective of which there are omnibuses running from Sydney to the vicinity every hour during the day.
The ground has been carefully surveyed, and the streets and sections will be so defined that intending purchasers, with the aid of the lithograph plans, will be able to select allotments in any of the sections without difficulty.
The sale will take place on the ground, and refreshments will be provided.
A large plan is on view at the rooms of the auctioneer, and lithographed plans are now ready for distribution.
Title, unexceptionable.
The terms will be 25 per cent. cash deposit, and the residue can remain on interest at 8 per cent. from five to seven years.

MR. H. A. GRAVES will sell by auction, THIS MORNING (Thursday), at 11 o'clock, in Bathurst-street West, between Sussex-street and the wharf,
About 400 volumes of books, and other sundries—sold without reserve.

Two Days' Drapery Sale.
153 Packages of new Goods, now landing ex Wave of Life and Vimeira.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, Dealers, and others.

THIS DAY, the 5th,
And FRIDAY, the 6th November instant,
Commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
153 packages of new drapery, now landing, ex Wave of Life and Vimeira, consisting of
Rice bonnets
Chip ditto
Tuscan ditto
Fancy mohair ditto
Girls' hats
Boys' and children's ditto
Fancy ribbons
Gauze ditto
Earlston ginghams
Manchester ditto
Muslin robes
Printed muslins
Light-ground fancy prints
Hoyle's plates
Organdie muslins
Printed balzorines
Coloured ditto
French bareges
Printed ditto
Fancy silks
Ditto brocades
Black and coloured glaces
Coloured satins
French stays
French delaines
Long and square shawls
72-inch grey sheetings
33 and 36 inch grey domestics
White sheetings
Horrocks' longcloth
Rolled shirting
Jaconet
Huckabacks
Diapers
Dressed hollands
Rough browns
Ginghams
Black moreens
Coloured ditto
Worated damasks
Union ditto
White dimities
Moleskin trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto
Men's duck trousers
Ditto drill ditto
Ditto cord ditto
Ditto worsted cord ditto
Fancy doe ditto
Black ditto ditto
Ditto shooting coats
Ditto exonians
Boys' and youths' ditto
Ditto alpaca coats
Ditto coloured ditto
Men's black alpaca ditto
Ditto exonians
Washed regatta shirts
Ditto white ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto
Cotton braces
I.R. ditto
Fancy bands
Satin ties, &c., &c.
Scotch twill shirts
Ditto ditto, lined backs
Blue serge shirts
Ditto ditto, D.B. and P.S.
Boys' and youths' ditto
Children's dresses
Terms at sale.

To Drapers, Outfitters, and Tailors.
The only bona fide opportunity of sorting your stocks for Christmas.
SALE at Mr. B. S. Haigh's, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 12th, and FRIDAY, the 13th November instant, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.
The stock is well assorted with all first-class goods, and will be ready for inspection one day before the sale.
CHAS. MOORE and CO.

Panama Hats.
Dressed, Lined, and Trimmed, ready for use.
The finest goods ever offered to the Trade—quite a curiosity.
Leghorn Hats, Plain and Curled Brims.
To Outfitters, Drapers, Warehousemen, and the Trade,
THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the 5th instant,
3 cases of the above goods.
Terms at sale.

Brown Windsor Soap
Best ditto ditto
Cleaver's Honey ditto
Ditto Almond ditto
Ditto Fancy ditto.
To Perfumers, Drapers, and Haberdashers.
On FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
4 cases, containing Windsor, honey, and fancy soaps.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY MORNING, 11 o'clock prompt.,
Full-cut Hobart Town Timber
Battens
4-inch Boards
Pailings, Laths, Shingles.
Landing ex Tasmania.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Patent Slip Wharf, THIS THURSDAY MORNING, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The cargo of Hobart Town timber just arrived, ex Tasmania, consisting of
FULL-CUT QUARTERING.
3 x 2 10 feet to 15 feet long.
FULL-CUT JOISTS,
4 x 2, 5 x 2, 6 x 2,
10 to 16 feet lengths.
BATTENS,
8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 18 feet.
4-INCH BOARDS.
12 and 14 feet long.
LATHS.
5 feet palings
6 ditto ditto
Shingles, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

One Hundred Tons Fine Fresh Adelaide Flour.
Auction Sale.
THURSDAY, 5th November, at half-past 2 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Without the slightest reserve,
100 tons fine fresh Adelaide flour, ex Rebecca, direct from Port Adelaide.
This superior parcel of flour is from the well-known mills of Messrs. Hart and Co., which of itself is a sufficient guarantee for its quality and fineness.
Samples are now on view at the Mart, where intending purchasers are invited to inspect it previous to day of sale.
The flour will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, liberal.

The entire Cargo of Full-cut Hobart Town Timber, just arrived, per Emily Jane, and now being landed on Campbell's Wharf.

To Timber Dealers, Speculators, Builders, Architects, and Shippers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on Campbell's Wharf, on FRIDAY next, 6th November, at half-past 2 o'clock, positively without reserve,
The entire cargo of Hobart Town timber, ex Emily Jane, cut expressly to order, comprising—
Full-cut quartering
Full-cut joists
Battens, palings, shingles, &c.
Full particulars in a future issue.
The Auctioneers beg to direct the especial attention of the trade to this very excellent cargo of Hobart Town timber, cut expressly to order, and that it will probably be the last shipment for some time. The Emily Jane was detained for 16 days, owing to the present scarcity of this description of timber, in consequence of the numerous heavy parcels lately shipped to Melbourne.
Terms at sale.

For Unreserved Sale.
The entire Cargo of the Crystal Palace, from the United States.
Yankee Notions. Yankee Notions. Yankee Notions.
To Ironmongers, Furniture Dealers, Basket Makers, Agriculturists, Country Buyers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 9th November, at 11 o'clock,
The cargo of notions, &c., just arrived per Crystal Palace, comprising
AGRICULTURAL and FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
Large and small corn mills, with extra grinding plates
Double and single square hinge harrows
Wood horse rakes, diamond teeth
Hay rakes
Fanning mills
Tray barrows
Store trucks
Road scapers
One-horse powers, complete.
One and two-horse power thrashers, with separators
Cross-cut saw arrangement
Hay cutters, various sizes
Corn shellers, single and double wheel
Vegetable cutters
Light express waggons
Heavy lumber ditto
Manure forks
Potatoe ditto
Thermometer churns, Nos. 3, 4, and 5
Saw mills and saws complete
Mowers and reapers combined.
CHAIRS.
Wood-seat spindle chairs
Baltimore wood seat ditto
Nurse rocking ditto
Baltimore extra seats
Ball Astor round post gilt ditto
Windsor chairs
Cane seated arm rocking chairs
Ball square post Astor chairs
Ball round post cane seat imitation rosewood chairs
Baltimore cane seat chairs
Imitation rosewood cane seat English cottage chairs
Large rockers
Wood seat chairs
D ditto ditto
Green mounted extra finish ditto
Square imitation mahogany ditto
Round post maple chairs
Oak dining chairs
Ditto office ditto
New York wood seat ditto.
WOODWARE.
Hooped tubs (8 in a nest) painted
Two and three hooped painted buckets
Well buckets
17-inch wash boards, wood and zinc
Painted keelers, in nests
Three-string brooms, Nos. 5, 6, 7
One and two gallon handled kegs
Open willow baskets
Market baskets
Clothes baskets
Mouse traps
Yankee rat traps
Axe handles, Nos. 1 and 2
Pick handles
Clothes pins, whittle headed
Jute mats
Candlewick
Clothes lines
Chandler's twine
Oars, 10 to 22 feet long
Capstan bars
Handspikes
Cotton lines
Toy pails
Round hickory mallets
IRONMONGERY, &c.
Stoves of all kinds
Scales, weighing from 30lb to 2000 lbs.
Underhill's handled axes
Long and short handled shovels
Manson's long handled round point shovels
American blued tacks, assorted
Simmons' picks
Lindsay's LF round point shovels
Ditto DH ditto ditto
Ditto ditto square ditto
Ditto ditto ditto spades
Boys' axes
Parker's hammers
Claw hatchets
Shingling hatchets
Hammond's A E hammers
Collin's best C S handled axes
Boring machines
Billet webs and frames
Framing chisels
Corner ditto
Blued augers
Mortice machines
Douglas's pumps
&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, the 6th November.
Framed Engravings, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 6th November, at 11 o'clock,
An assortment of very superior framed engravings, viz.,
Falkland Castle, Dunmore Castle
Pinkie House, Fingal's Cave
Kelso Abbey, Edinburgh
Elgin Cathedral, Loch Lomond
Balmoral Palace, Bothwell Castle
Dunfermline Abbey, Young Prince
Dryburg Abbey, Waiting for the Ferry Boat
Escape of Wesley from the Fire, Wolsey receiving the Cardinal's Hat
Hero and his Horse on the Field of Waterloo, Queen amongst her subjects
Sketches on the Road, Goat of Snowdon
Mary mourning over the Dying Douglas, Pillage of Basing House
Inundation, Frugal Meal
William Caxton examining the First Proof Sheet, Joan of Arc Making a Sortie
Laying Down the Law, Jessie Bourn and Colin Gray
May and December, Travellers' Rest
Slave Traffic on the Coast of Africa, Faithful Guardian of the British Isles
Woman Taken in Adultery, Matrimony and Baptism
Irish Courtship, Death of Thomas a'Beckett
Good Doggie, Church Porch
Army and Navy, Martyrs in Prison
Park Hacks, Roadsters, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 6th instant.
Paintings
Choice Engravings.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A very fine painting—subject, Lion and Wounded Lioness
Also various paintings by old masters
And a choice selection of unframed engravings, suitable for portfolios or framing.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary.
Paperhangings.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on an early day,
12 cases paperhangings.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary.
Saddlery.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on an early day,
An invoice of ladies' and gents' saddles.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, the 5th November.
Eleven o'clock to minute.
Important announcement to Wine, Spirit, and Beer Buyers of every class.
Immense and unreserved Auction Sale of
First quality Ports
High class Sherries
Really Choice Summer Wines
Finest Cognac Brandy
Pure Jamaica and Demerara Rum
Genuine Geneva
Draught Ale and Stout
First brands Bottled ditto.
At the Sydney Auction Rooms, 154, late 41, Pitt-street.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to submit to positive sale by auction, on the above day, at the time specified,
Some important parcels of very superior wines, spirits, beers, cordials, &c., &c., &c., all of which are for imperative sale—
PORT WINES, in Wood.
10 hogsheads Hunt's diamond port wine
10 quarters ditto ditto ditto ditto
5 hogsheads ditto ditto ditto
15 quarters ditto double diamond ditto
10 hogsheads ditto ditto ditto
25 quarters ditto triple and quadruple diamond ditto
42 ditto strong, full bodied port
30 ditto rich sweet port.
VERY OLD PORT, in Bottle.
160 cases oporto, bottled, most superior quality
79 cases very fine port.
SHERRIES, in Wood.
5 butts Cosen's very pale sherry
15 hogsheads ditto ditto
29 quarters ditto ditto
13 hogsheads superior golden ditto
20 quarters ditto ditto
15 ditto Cosen's double diamond very pale ditto
16 ditto ditto finest sherry.
SHERRY, in Bottle.
200 cases London-bottled choice and very pale
146 ditto fine pale ditto.
LIGHT SUMMER WINES.
200 cases Moet's finest champagne
63 ditto sparkling hock, of the very best quality
89 ditto most superior still hock
500 ditto choicest claret
200 ditto absynth
100 ditto curacoa
160 ditto raspberry vinegar.
GENUINE COGNAC BRANDIES.
15 hogsheads Martell's dark brandy
10 ditto Hennessy's ditto ditto
17 ditto ditto pale ditto
5 ditto United Vineyard ditto ditto
15 ditto Rinat's dark brandy
5 ditto ditto pale ditto
8 quarters ditto ditto ditto
7 hogsheads cognac brandy, genuine
10 ditto dark ditto, ditto
10 quarters ditto ditto, ditto
5 hogsheads ditto ditto, ditto
5 quarters champagne proprietor's brandy
200 cases superior pale brandy
50 ditto ditto ditto, duty paid.
B.P. RUM, Jamaica and Demerara.
30 puncheons
50 hogsheads strong rum, of first quality
60 hogsheads prime quality, 10 o.p.
GENEVA and OLD TOM.
200 cases key and JDKZ geneva
169 ditto Booth's old tom
240 ditto Burnett's ditto
180 ditto London ditto, genuine
200 ditto Evans's ditto
100 ditto ditto, duty paid.
DRAUGHT ALES and STOUT.
100 hogsheads Abbott's royal diamond
46 ditto Irey'ord's Yorkshire ale.
Ex Light of the Age,
40 hogsheads Yeomans' ale
50 ditto Burton Brewery Company's ale
35 ditto Holt's ale.
BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.
200 cases Marzetti's ale and porter
50 ditto Byass's ditto
120 ditto Whitbread's stout
240 ditto ditto porter
300 ditto Truman's ditto
100 ditto Dunbar's ale and porter
50 ditto Furze's stout
100 ditto Evans' ditto
50 cases gin bitters.
Terms at sale.

Marzetti's Cyder, Quarts and Pints.
Damaged by salt water.
On account of the concerned.
Ex Moses Wheeler, from London.
THIS DAY, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on the above day,
GA in diamond.
28 cases Marzetti's cyder, each 6 dozen pints
3 cases Marzetti's cyder, each 1 dozen quarts.
Terms, cash.

Fine Light Summer Ale
Very Superior Strong ditto.
Just landed, and for Auction Sale, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at the Sydney Auction Rooms.
To Publicans, Hotel Proprietors, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell, without the least reserve, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
20 hogsheads Yeoman's light summer ale
20 ditto ditto very strong ale.
Terms at sale.

Marzetti's Splendid Cyder.
To Publicans, Private Parties, and others.
THIS DAY, 5th November, at 11 o'clock,
At the Sydney Auction Rooms.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell on the above day,
50 cases of Mark's superior cyder, each 3 dozen quarts.
Terms at sale.

To Butchers.

TO BE SOLD by Mr. GEORGE PITT, at Fullagar's Yards, on the Western Road, at 12 o'clock precisely, FRIDAY, November 6,
78 head of fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

MORT and CO.'S SALE YARDS.
Collingwood Railway Station, Liverpool.

MORT and CO. beg to notify that they have established Sale Yards, for stock of every description, at COLLINGWOOD, RAILWAY STATION, LIVERPOOL; and having made the most complete arrangements to secure good paddocks, plentiful supply of water, and convenient yards, with commodious slaughter-houses adjoining, every facility will be afforded for the most advantageous disposal of stock committed to their care.
Parties desirous of availing of these sale yards are requested to give at least two clear days' notice before arrival of the stock, in order to afford time for advertising.
All stock intended for the Collingwood Yards, arriving by the Northern or Western Roads, will have ample accommodation afforded them at Rooty Hill, (where there are secure yards and an abundant supply of grass and water,) on application to Mr. B. M. DAWSON.
The trains travel five times daily to and fro between Collingwood and Sydney.
Rates of agistment.
Sheep, 1½ d. per thousand per diem
Cattle, 1½ d. per head, ditto
Horses, 3 d. per head, ditto

1100 Fat Sheep.
Mort and Co.'s Sale Yard, Collingwood, Railway Station, Liverpool.
Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Cattle Sale Yards, at Collingwood, Liverpool, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, the 5th November,
1100 good fat sheep, in lots to suit purchasers.
The attention of the trade and others interested is called to the above lot.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, November 5th, at 11 o'clock,
193 bales wool
38 casks tallow
3890 sheepskins
745 hides
Lard, horns, shank bones, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Colonial Sugar Refining Company.
72 Shares.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 9th November, at 12 o'clock,
72 Shares in the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, of £50 each, paid up in full.
The attention of the public is particularly requested to this sale, and to the following dividends which have been paid by it since it came into operation on 1st January, 1855:—
Half-year ending 30th June, 1855, at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum.
Half-year ending 31st December, 1855, ditto 20 per cent. per annum.
Half-year ending 30th June, 1856, ditto 50 per cent. per annum.
Half-year ending 31st December, 1856, ditto 50 per cent. per annum.
Half-year ending 30th June, 1857, ditto 30 per cent. per annum.
These facts speak for themselves, and render any other comment on the value of the stock quite unnecessary.
The shares will be sold with accruing dividends.

Coogee.
Half-acre Allotment fronting Arden-street.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 6th November,
That beautifully situated choice allotment in the town of Coogee, containing half an acre, being allotment No. 8 of section 4, as per Government plan.
The above is most favourably situated, adjoining the allotments of Messrs. S. H. Terry and C. Simmons, and close to the Bishop's Palace, now in course of erection.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Mortgagee.
FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY.
That capacious and handsome building, lately known as READ'S FANCY BAZAAR, but now occupied as the OFFICES of the INSPECTOR-GENERAL of POLICE, situate in ELIZABETH-STREET, between MARKET and PARK STREETS, and fronting the most desirable portion of HYDE PARK.
Title, unquestionable, being a grant from the Crown to the late Mr. Felix Wilson.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the mortgagee

NORTHUMBERLAND BOROUGHS ELECTION.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

THE nomination of a member to fill the vacant seat in the representation of the Northumberland Boroughs in the Legislative Assembly, was held at the Court House, East Maitland. There was a strong and commodious platform erected for the occasion, provided by the zeal and foresight of the chief constable of the district, Mr. Henry Garvin. At the hour appointed, twelve o'clock, the returning-officer for the Boroughs, Mr. Isaac Gorrick ascended the hustings, and was immediately followed by the two candidates, Mr. James Dickson and Mr. Bourne Russell and their several friends. In the street before the hustings there were between four and five hundred people assembled, amongst whom was a large sprinkling of the *élite* of those who usually attend such gatherings in East Maitland, and enliven the proceedings by their performances.

The RETURNING OFFICER called the attention of the people to the proceedings he was about to initiate. They had met, he said, for the purpose of electing a representative to fill a seat vacant by the decease of their late member, Mr. G. R. Nicholls. He was sure all who heard him would join him in saying, that, by the death of Mr. Nicholls the colony had lost one of her best and noblest sons, and the constituency of the Northumberland Boroughs an stable and enlightened representative. Mr. Gorrick then read the advertisement convening the electors, and afterwards the writ authorising him to hold a nomination meeting for the purpose of electing a member to Parliament. In conclusion, he trusted that the electors would accord each of the candidates and their supporters a fair and candid hearing. (Cheers.)

Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERS then came forward, and in an able speech proposed Mr. James Dickson as a fit and proper person to represent the constituency in the Legislative Assembly. The proposition was seconded and supported by Mr. ROBERT WISDOM.

Mr. HENRY VINDIN then stood forward and proposed Mr. Bourne Russell as a fit and proper person to represent the constituency. Mr. HENRY ROURKE seconded the proposition.

Mr. DICKSON then came forward, and was received with loud cheers mingled with groans. He said he felt pleasure at the opportunity the nomination afforded him of again addressing the electors of the Northumberland Boroughs, notwithstanding that he had so lately addressed them on more than one occasion. He had to thank them for the courtesy and attention they had on the occasions referred to honoured him with, and he was perfectly satisfied that they would at this more critical moment favour him with a like patient hearing, (cheers) and he would promise not to keep them long. Whatever the termination of the contest might be, whether he or his opponent was returned to represent the constituency, he sincerely hoped that no ill-feeling would be engendered in the minds of the electors, particularly those of Maitland. For himself, he had never hitherto, nor would he in the future, let the result be as it might, entertain an unkind feeling for any elector opposed to him. He had never during his long career amongst them spoke an unfriendly word of any man, and to prove the contrary he defied any person to bring forward a single proof. (Cheers and hisses.) The question they had met that day to decide was not whether James Dickson or Bourne Russell should be returned to represent the constituency. That was a matter of minor importance; and indeed he agreed with the previous speaker who said that there was not sufficient difference between himself and his opponent to justify a warm contest. There were higher claims and higher objects to aim at than mere personal considerations (cheers); and the question that the electors were called upon to determine, independent of the extent to which party feeling amongst themselves might extend, was, which of the candidates were best fitted to represent the constituency, and which was more likely to keep the question—the good of the country—in the ascendant. (Cheers and counter cheers for Russell.) The country had been, for the last twenty-five years to his own knowledge, under the control of a government and of a set of men who had at last been forced to succumb before the liberal party, of which Mr. Cowper was at the present time the head. (Loud cheers.) They had been a long time governed by Thomson, Macleay, and company, who had proceeded from extravagance to extravagance until the country was over head and ears in debt. (Cheers.) It was enough for that party to place the country in such an unenviable position; but in addition to that they had pensioned themselves or friends to an enormous amount. But his principal reason for supporting the Cowper Ministry, and the reason why he regarded himself as identified with that body was, that they had been the uniform and consistent advocates of all sound political and liberal principles. (Loud cheers and cries of "No, no.") He could go back for fourteen years, and refer them to the principles advocated by Mr. Cowper at that time. Mr. Cowper, fourteen years ago, belonged to the then recognised liberal party—to the men who had the true interests of the country at heart; and Mr. Cowper, as a leading man in that party, had acted as a liberal member of the Legislative Council throughout. (Groans and cries of "No," with loud cheers.) It was for this reason that he felt himself attached to and identified with the present Cowper Ministry. He was the more particularly identified with that party because he conscientiously believed that the former Ministry neither had, the desire nor were inclined to initiate one single liberal measure. The programme of policy laid down by the Donaldson Ministry, as enunciated in the Governor-General's speech some two years ago, was put forward merely to deceive them, and the fact, from the commencement, was, as the result proved, that the party then in power had never intended to bring forward one good measure. In those days not a man was to be found to step forward and endeavour to do away with the old system of things which then prevailed—not one to raise his voice against the taint of nominceism and incapacity which then obtained in the Government of the day, except the small party to which Mr. Cowper belonged. He regarded it of the highest importance that they should ask themselves the question—which set of men were they most likely to receive justice from? His own convictions were, that from the present Government, and from it only, would they get those just laws which they ought to expect at the hands of a Government. (Cheers, and cries of "No.") These were the grounds upon which he felt convinced that the Cowper Ministry was worthy of the support of the people of the country—the ground taken by the old and only recognised liberal party in the State. As for those members who sat upon the cross-benches, they were a disgrace to the country. (Cheers and counter cheers.) If they were to wait till they got anything like good government from the gentlemen on the cross-benches, they would never receive that boon. (Loud cheers.) He would reiterate his former statement—the gentlemen of the cross-benches were a disgrace to the country. (Groans and cheers.) His address had been long before them, and he had often touched upon those matters, but there might still be some amongst them who had not perhaps read his address or heard his previous speeches, and he therefore deemed it necessary to touch again on the important political questions of the day, and he would therefore once more briefly survey the points at issue. He would first refer to the Electoral Act, which he hoped would shortly be laid before the country. He congratulated the country at large that the Queen had given her assent to the abolition of the two-thirds clause. They were now the first people in the world who enjoyed so large an amount of political rights and liberty as the abolition of that clause bestowed. Anything affecting their political freedom, as soon as the Electoral Bill was passed, they could set aside, now that the two-thirds clause was repealed. Much objection had been taken to him because of his views with reference to the limitation of the franchise. He now distinctly and clearly announced, so as not to be misunderstood on this important point, that every man who possessed a house, every man in business, he would give a vote to. Instead of depriving any man of the right to vote, he would have the elective franchise greatly extended. (Cheers.) A great deal of injustice had been done to him in this matter, which he regretted very much. Another matter to which he would refer, and in which much injustice had been also done to him with reference to the extension of the franchise, but in which he would now set himself right with the constituency he aspired to the honour of representing. He would give a vote to every man who had been in the country any length of time, and all he would insist on a foreigner doing to entitle him to the rights and privileges of a British subject would be to go before a magistrate and subscribe his name, and enrol himself as a member of the community. Certainly no foreigner would object to that, or interfere with the laws of the land in opposition to it. Every foreigner who desired to become an elector under this simple condition he would grant the right to. (Cheers.) No person more respected the foreigners who came amongst them than he did; for to all intents and purposes, he looked upon them as most industrious and hard-working men, worthy of the respect and confidence of the Government. In dividing the country into electoral districts, he would endeavour to unite those districts whose interests were identical. (Cheers.) In this regard, one of the greatest faults of the late bill was, that it paid no respect to those interests. He could direct them to a case in point—that was the union of Newcastle with the Wollombi, the two districts having no interest or affinity with one another. Throughout the interior, the liberal interest was entirely thrown aside, and everything tended to the perpetuation of the old system of centralization which had so long prevailed. By uniting the districts whose interests were identical they would enable the various constituencies throughout the country to effect changes in the law as it might seem necessary for the good of all. (Cheers.) The vote by ballot was the next subject on which he would touch. (Loud cheers.) This was next in importance to the Electoral Bill. By vote by ballot every man would be entitled, without fear of consequences, to vote as he chose, secretly, while at the same time those who prefered to vote openly would be at liberty to do so. (Cheers.) This would be a great advantage to any community. He experienced the working of the system in Melbourne, where he had been during the late general election, and during the polling by ballot there was not the least excitement to indicate that a great contest was going on. He looked upon the principle of vote by ballot as a necessary ingredient in the framing of any electoral bill. (Cheers.) As he had frequently before announced, he was opposed to every system of nominceism—that was no new political doctrine of his. On principle he objected to the appointment of any set of men who were to have a voice in the management of the country irresponsible to the people. He believed the present nominee House, or Upper House as it was called, would be done away with as soon as the new Electoral Bill came into operation (loud cheers), and the voice of the people was heard in the new assembly of the people's representatives. Nominceism was in every respect objectionable, and no right thinking man in the country could for a single moment desire to see it perpetuated. Since he had last addressed them on the land question a new bill had made its appearance. It was not such a bill as he could altogether approve of or regard as suitable to the wants and requirements of the country, nor was it such a bill as the people of the country would be satisfied with. (Cheers.) It was, however, the best measure they could obtain at present, but he might state at the same time that while the bill would be passing through committee the objectionable clauses could be done away with. The people would not consider any measure as a complete and perfect settlement of the land question which would not provide that every man could go and lay his finger on the piece of land he wanted, and take immediate occupation of the same. (Cheers.) Whether the bill before the country became law or not, he for one would never regard the land question as settled until the system of auction was done away with. (A voice: "You would keep the land for the squatters, and swamp the men who had purchased the land.") There was no class of men whom he regarded more than the squatters, or whose interests he would more carefully watch and protect from injury. Whatever prosperity Maitland at the present time enjoyed was to a great extent owing to the squatters. With reference to the important question of Education, as he had told them before, he regarded the National system of education as the system which the Government ought to extend support to. But wherever the Denominational system was effectually and beneficially carried out, he would recommend it to be supported in the same ratio as the necessities of the National system at the present time demanded. An education bill would be soon introduced, but not he believed this session, still he looked upon the question as almost settled. With reference to the laying of railways and the construction of roads, as he had told them before, his view upon the question was, that the expensive lines, that had hitherto been constructed, were not suitable to the people's wants. They required a cheap system of tramroads, whereby communication throughout the whole interior, whether east, west, north, or south, would be rendered easy and inexpensive. He would be prepared to support the carrying on of railways as soon as the country was in a position to bear the expense, and a proper method devised for undertaking them. Having given them a brief outline of the questions likely to engross the attention of the Legislature for some time to come — it might not perhaps be out of place for him to state what he would endeavour to do in the event of his being returned to the Assembly as their representative. (Cries of "We'll never send you," and loud cheers.) Of all the grievances under which the people of the colony laboured, there was none which touched them more nearly than the heavy taxation to which they were subjected. (Cheers.) Year after year the country had been run deeper and deeper into debt, and unless now some effectual attempt was made to curtail the expenses of the Government in every possible way, they would soon find themselves in a worse condition than they were at present. He would narrowly watch, if honoured with a seat in the Assembly, the disbursements of the public money, and his earnest desire would ever be to lessen the expenses of the country, so as to bring the expenditure within the public income. He would do away with the necessity, at all events, of imposing fresh taxes. The next important measure to which he would direct his attention was administrative reform. Many of them had no doubt suffered from the inconvenience of having had one time or another some business to transact in the Government offices in Sydney, and must well recollect how they were made to dance attendance day after day without a hope of getting away, or having their business satisfactorily terminated. It had been his fate to spend days and weeks, aye, months, dancing attendance at these offices, and after all, he could not accomplish his objects. He would never rest satisfied until the Government offices were put into that state of efficiency that any intelligent man, however humble he might be, might go to the Colonial Secretary's office, or any other Government office, and be sure of having his business attended to with the same alacrity and readiness as would mark the conduct of the officials in a merchant's establishment. This was, he considered, a most important point, and demanded the earliest attention of the Legislature. With reference to the impost of a farther tax upon the people; if an increase of taxation was found indispensable, he thought there were ways and means of levying that tax without touching upon the necessities of the people. (Cheers.) He thought that all those absentees who derived large revenues from the country ought to be taxed to support the good government of the country. It was only just that those persons who derived large revenues from the country, should be made to contribute towards the expense of maintaining the country and the Government that watched over and guarded their interests, and protected the property from which they drew their incomes. (Cheers.) In this way, a large revenue could be raised. With reference to his claims upon the electors of Maitland, he might say that he had been long amongst them. Whatever his position in life then was, whatever his status in society was, he owed it all to the people of Maitland. He had arrived amongst them an humble man, and all that he now enjoyed, was nothing more nor less than what, backed by his own efforts, they had bestowed upon him. (Cheers and groans.) And yet he defied any man to say that he had ever received a farthing but what followed from his own hard industry. That was no reproach, but on the contrary, he prided himself that it was so. Although he had not been in the habit of mixing in every petty political question that from time to time received the attention of others; there was no man, however high or low his condition might be, that had taken a more active part in matters touching the public good, and on questions of political importance than he had. When the great anti-transportation question was before the county he had raised his voice against the continuance of the system, and for the abolition of transportation to the colony, and in every important question he had acted with the liberal party. To all important matters he had ever directed his attention with the view of forwarding the best interests of the country; but the demands upon his time and attention as a man of business were too great to permit him to mix in every petty measure that might from time to time have been discussed amongst them. He had been instrumental in raising Maitland to its present high position as a commercial town. When he first came to the district Maitland was only a humble village, and now it was the principal town of the interior; at all events, it was second to none in New South Wales. He had been to a great extent instrumental in raising the town to its present position. (Groans, and cries of "No, no," with cheers.) This was no trifling claim, although he could not say that he had mixed in all the petty political questions of the inhabitants from time to time. He would not attempt to warp their judgments by speaking a disrespectful word of his opponent in this contest. He had nothing to say against that gentleman. He had, however, to express his regret that Mr. Russell should have made misstatements regarding himself (Mr. Russell), to the effect that, although he (Mr. Russell) was then in his prime, in ten years hence he might be in his dotage. Now, it was his opinion that Mr. Russell had miscalculated his age by ten years; that, in fact, the time indicated had already arrived; and that he (Mr. Russell) was now in his dotage. (Loud groans, hisses, and cheers.) A misstatement had been circulated with reference to his vote at the last election for the Boroughs. It was reported of him that he had plumped for Weekes, and had not voted for the late Mr. Nichols,—the truth was that he had voted for both these gentlemen. He would not occupy their time further, but if any electors present desired to put questions to him, he would with pleasure answer them. There was no question could be put to him which he could not answer satisfactorily. With these remarks he would conclude, thanking them for their patient hearing.

To a question put to him by an elector, Mr. DICKSON replied that, in reducing the price of land an inevitable hardship would be inflicted on those who had purchased their land at three and four pounds an acre. To another question the candidate replied, that he would favour a measure for the imposition of an *ad valorem* duty upon American and Continental goods. He would ever protect the interests of the colonial artisan and mechanic. With reference to local affairs, he said, in answer to questions, that he had always taken an active part in the interest and welfare of the Maitland hospital. No local improvements, he believed, could be effectually or satisfactorily carried out until they had the power of taxing themselves for the protection of local interests.

The expression of feeling was pretty equally developed on the retiring of the candidate from the front of the platform, cheers and groans mingling for a few moments.

Mr. BOURNE RUSSELL then came forward, and the cheers and groans were renewed, the former with increased volume and energy. When silence was restored, the candidate commenced by assuring his fellow electors that he would very speedily prove to them and to his opponent (who was the first to introduce that term into their cause of rivalry) that he was not so near his dotage as Mr. Dickson would have them imagine. He would convince them, and also make his opponent feel, an uneasy doubt on the matter, that the previous speaker (Mr. Dickson) during the whole time he had been on his legs did not himself know what he had been talking about all the time. (Loud cheers and laughter.) When ascending that platform he had had not a single intention of personally alluding to his opponent, but merely to rest his claim to their free votes upon his own individual merits, without reference to the demerits of the other. He had however been personally attacked, and the retort, if heavy, would have to be borne by his opponent in the conviction that he had drawn it upon himself. He had, however, on coming to the hustings, armed himself with a few passages from the addresses and speeches of Mr. Dickson, made on various occasions. From the book under his arm he would treat them to a few of the avowed sentiments of the worthy candidate who had just retired. (Loud cheers and clapping of hands). He would produce before them a clairvoyant picture of the inward man, of the innermost sentiments of his opponent. As to his (Mr. Dickson's) outward man, they saw that sufficiently plain; and as in that respect he was a good-looking fellow enough, he had on the score of outward look no objections to offer to him. (Loud cheers and laughter.) But he would now proceed to give them a peep at his opponent's inward man, against which he did object. (Cheers and laughter.) He hoped the electors would bear with him while he made the clairvoyant speak. (Laughter and cheers.) Now it had been said by Mr. Chambers, when that gentleman was introducing Mr. Dickson to the electors, that he (Mr. Dickson) was a fit and proper person at the present time to represent them in the Legislative Assembly. (Loud cries of "No, no" and "Aye, aye.") He would calmly ask them, however, after the exhibition he (Mr. Dickson) had made of himself, whether they conscientiously believed his opponent was a fit and proper person to represent the important constituency of the Northumberland Boroughs. (Loud cries of "No" and "Yes," groans and cheers.) Mr. Dickson had told them that very day that he (Mr. D.) would not in the event of his being returned to the Assembly identify himself with any party. Now he would read what that gentleman had said on the particular subject in his written address. There was no doubt Mr. Dickson was an honest and upright citizen. He did not deny the gentleman that character; but he must say that, from some cause or other, he (Mr. Dickson) was in the habit of making most wonderful mistakes. Why, his opponent would have them believe that he had built up Maitland, founded, in fact, that great commercial town which they all were so proud of. This announcement he thought must have taken some of them a little aback. (Cheers and laughter.) Now he did not like to be egotistical, but he must say, that he was an older inhabitant than Mr. Dickson. (A voice, "And so you are," and cheers.) And he could further state, for the information of the Founder of Maitland, that it was he who opened the first store in that town, and had made the first fortune there. (A voice, "And so you did.") It was he who had introduced every early improvement in the trade, and brought the form of transacting business to the London standard. (Loud cheers.) He would not have adverted to these things had not his opponent first opened the discussion in this way, and he would now add, in conclusion of the subject, that it was he who had imported the first lot of tea that ever came direct from China to these colonies. Mr. Dickson had told them that it was he (Mr. Dickson) who had brought the first vessel up the Hunter, forgetting to add that it was he (Mr. Russell) who had first pointed out the way in which it could be done. (Cheers and hisses.) As he was not the person who brought forward the subject, he hoped they would excuse him for any egotism he was guilty of. As his address, and the subject touched upon therein, might not have been read by all of them, he would briefly go over the various points of interest to the colony at large, and state what his own opinions were thereon. Before doing so, however, it would be necessary for him to again draw attention to some of the inconsistencies which his opponent had been guilty of, and the personalities he had introduced into the contest. Now, for his own part, during the whole time that as a candidate he was before them he had never named Mr. Dickson but once, and then with a great deal of respect. Now, during the speech they had previously listened to, Mr. Dickson had eaten his own words in two or three instances, on subjects of importance to the constituents. Mr. Dickson had often treated them to the cry of measures not men, but now he turned round, and raised the senseless cry of men not measures. Now a man in acting in such a way made himself contemptible in the eyes of the electors. Now for himself, as he had told them before, he did not attach much importance to any man or set of men being in office. Why? because it was in the power of the people, through their representatives, to remove the holders of office at their will, if their measures should happen to be such that the country could not approve of. He believed that any set of men, determined to do good for their country, any party who advocated and upheld the liberties of the people, he believed that such men and such a party were the proper and true men to be in power, and such men only would he support. He was an advocate for the extension of the elective franchise—not in the way his opponent had told them were his views on the subject—no; but he would give to every man of a proper age the right to vote. (Hear, hear.) He would not exclude any British subject. He would not put the ban or badge of slavery upon any man. Mr. Dickson had told them in his address that he (Mr. Dickson) would not extend the privilege of the franchise to any man who could not read and write. (Groans, with cheers, and cries of "No, no.") Mr. Dickson had not only told them that a man who could not read and write should have no vote, but had followed the same sentiment up in his speeches since. Mr. Dickson's words on the subject were, "I am in favour of universal education, and universal suffrage based on education." What did that mean? Why that he would exclude any man from the rights and privileges on the most momentous question of Britons, who did not know how to read and write. Mr. Dickson was openly pledged to the measures of the present Ministry; and would they, the independent electors of that constituency, send a man to assist in settling the two great questions of the day—the Electoral Bill, and the Land Bill—whose political faith was pinned to the sleeve of Mr. Cowper. (Cries of "No," and cheers.) For his own part he was not identified with any party; whereas Mr. Dickson was pledged to support Mr. Cowper and his colleagues, through thick and thin, irrespective of measures. (A Voice: Let us know what you would do yourself if returned.) He would reply: He was in the first place opposed to Sydney becoming the centre government for the whole colony, local and foreign. He would not by a system of centralization allow Sydney to ride rough-shod over the rest of the country. (Loud cheers.) And he could assure them further that if a proper Electoral Bill was not passed, this would be the result. If centralization was once allowed to take root in the metropolis, Sydney would be all New South Wales. (Loud cheers.) Now they had pretty good experience of Sydney men in general, and he could tell them that there was some fatality hanging about men chosen from Sydney to represent country constituencies. When once these men were sent to the Assembly they forgot all about the interests of the distant constituencies, and advocated the interests of Sydney only. (Cheers.) They forgot that the constituencies wanted anything. (A cry: Weekes had not forgotten them.) (Groans.) In their late distressed condition did they receive support from those country members living in Sydney? Did Mr. Dickson attempt to lend his assistance? No. Mr. Jones, in his place in the Assembly, denied that there was any distress in this district from the late floods—that there was destitution or suffering calling for relief, and thus prevented any thingbeing done for the poor sufferers. As Jones had acted in this matter, so would Mr. Dickson have acted, for he belongs to a party, and pledged to support that party through thick and thin. This was the much vaunted liberal Government. (A voice: "Dickson gave £60 to the relief fund, and Russell gave nothing.") That assertion he declared was false and unfounded. He gave to the full extent of his means, and he had gone at his own expense to Sydney to assist the claims of the people by his advocacy. (Cheers, and a cry of "And so you did.") Now for his own views on various subjects. He was opposed to a tax upon tea and sugar and coffee. He was opposed to a nominated Upper House, although it had been asserted, for the purpose of injuring him with the electors, that he was in favour of a nominee House. This he distinctly and emphatically denied. He was an advocate for the establishment of an elective Upper House. At present, he confessed, there was a difficulty as to the way in which such an Upper House could be best established. This was a subject which did not come within the province of a speaker on the hustings to say whether this or that was the best method of proceeding in the matter, or in what way the alteration could be best carried out. He was in favour of municipal institutions, but he was in favour of any measure that would add to the number of right worshipfuls and increase the demand for silk gowns and ermine. He would not allow these municipal institutions to have the power of taxing the people, if the people were not granted, at the same time, the power to call these civic dignitaries to account for every shilling raised and expended. (Hear, hear.) He would give them limited power to tax, but not the power to put their hands in the people's pockets, and to tax them for keeping up a useless show of state, or for the maintenance of any bauble of that kind. (Cheers.) His address was long before them, and they well knew his views upon every subject of interest in the policy of the country, but he must, notwithstanding, say something to them about liberal measures, as well as his opponent. They had been told by the mover and seconder of Mr. Dickson that they (these gentlemen) had come forward on the present occasion to support a principle. He would, however, be excused for asking these gentlemen what was the principle they alluded to; had it anything to do with the principles or measures of the Government? They found that only the other day the Cowper Ministry shadowed forth a Land Bill. What was the grand moving principle of that bill?—why, personal aggrandizement. The Ministry—this liberal Ministry—the people's Ministry—proposed that in the Governor-General, and in themselves alone should vest the power of controlling the land. Would that be tolerated? Would they allow the land, which the Queen herself declared to be the inheritance of the people of this colony for all time hereafter, to be wrested from them, and the control of it to be placed exclusively in this or that Ministry? No, they would not; they would not trust their birthright in the hands of even the liberal Cowper Ministry. (Loud cheers.) This was a sample of the liberal measures they might expect to see brought forward, and these would be so improved on, from time to time, as impunity might warrant, until their dearest rights as Britons would be snatched away from them. If this was the meaning of the words "liberal measures," it was the first time he had understood them as such. This was not the meaning of the word as understood by Mr. Parker. The District Courts Bill and the Municipal Bill were questions of the greatest importance. He was in favour of the appointment of travelling judges for the District Courts, having jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. He would not, however, give to these judges the power of life and death. As he had told them before he would be, and ever had been, the consistent advocate of a liberal measure of education. He believed the system to be adopted of little importance. It was evident to all who had paid attention to the question of education, either at home or in the colony, or in the different parts of Europe, that it was not so much the system as the man by whom the system was to be carried out. It was in a great measure upon the teachers that the education of the children depended without regard to this or that system. His opponent was in favour of the National system of education. What was meant by that? They had no national system of education established amongst them. He denied they had. National education implied a system such as was carried out in Europe, where all the people were compelled to send their children to the school selected and appointed for the purpose by the Government. (Loud cheers.) If such a system was carried out here it would introduce a principle of servility and surveillance detestable in any, but particularly in a free country. (Cheers.) As he had told them before, he was in favour of having the land cut up into small farms, after being first surveyed and classified, so that the poor man, the working man, and the up-country man, might have a chance of obtaining farms without running the chance of being placed in the unenviable position of cattle-stealers. He had ever been the consistent advocate of the liberty of the subject in the soundest and fullest sense of the term. He had advocated those principles fifteen years ago, and from that time to the present. He was the same Bourne Russell to-day that he had been fifteen years ago. (Cheers.) During all that time there was not a question agitated involving the interests of Maitland which he had not taken a part in the discussion of. He was unchanged, in his desire to benefit Maitland, and he hoped to remain unchanged in that respect to the end. He had ever been in favour of men whom he knew to have the liberty of the subject at heart, and he opposed, some years ago, the return of Mr. Scott, to the Council because, at the time he referred to, Mr. Scott was one of the greatest Tories of the day. Mr. Scott was then what was called a stand-off-the-grass man, and he, therefore, opposed him because he (Mr. Russell) was imbued with liberal principles, and Mr. Scott was an illiberal man in every political sense. (A voice, "You voted for Douglass.") Yes, because of two evils I chose the lesser; that was his reason for voting for Douglass. There was only one measure affecting the welfare of Maitland that he had taken no active part in, and at the time that measure was before the public he was in circumstances which demanded that his whole time should be given to his own affairs. He had never yet had occasion to retract a sentiment, or to alter his views with regard to any political question. He had not only been the consistent advocate of the freedom of the subject to the fullest extent politically, but he had always as consistently and unflinchingly advocated the religious freedom of the people. (Loud cheers.) From these principles of toleration he had never been known to swerve. He remembered the time in Maitland, when a state of things existed which compelled men to meet together in numbers for mutual protection at prayers, and to close their doors and window shutters. It had been charged against him that he was opposed to the principles of general policy entertained by his opponent. Now he could not say that he was opposed to Mr. Dickson on general principles, for the fact was, he never suspected Mr. Dickson was capable of entertaining a fixed political principle. (Cheers, laughter, and groans.) If Mr. Dickson ever possessed a single political idea or principle, he must have kept it very close in his pocket; for no person would think ever of accusing him even of concealing it. (Cheers and laughter.) If they returned him on Friday next, as he was convinced they would, to the Legislative Assembly, he would go into the House unpledged to any party. He would enter the Assembly untrammelled by pledges to this or that party. Mr. Dickson had stigmatised the conduct of the gentlemen occupying the cross-benches as a disgrace to the country. He was not in the House at the time the matter more particularly alluded to occurred, but he must say that when the cross-benches voted against the Parker Ministry, and turned it out, had he been there, he would have joined in the vote which turned that Ministry out. The Electoral Bill brought forward at the time was, in his opinion, a most crude undigested bill, and he for one, as well as the gentleman who had been likened to a flying bat, hanging between the ceiling and the floor of the House, and who had always previously been a consistent supporter of the Parker Ministry, he for one, as well as that gentleman, would also on that bill have voted against the Parker Ministry. (Cheers.) He was charged with having been an indiscriminate supporter of the Donaldson and Parker Ministries; in fact, everything that was bad had been urged against him. Now the fact of the matter was, during the short time he was in the House—(loud laughter and cheers),—the very first vote he recorded was against the Parker Ministry. (Loud cheers.) That was a fact which could not be denied. He had been asked why he voted for the Address to the Governor-General. That was easily answered. He voted for the Address because he conscientiously believed that he was right in doing so. They would see, therefore, that he was not the supporter of the Parker Ministry through thick and thin. No; but he would support any ministry that he firmly believed had the good of the country at heart, whether it was a Cowper Ministry or a Donaldson Ministry. He would not hesitate however, in saying that he had no faith in Mr. Cowper, nor did it appear that at the present time, although he (Mr. Cowper) was at the head of the Ministry, that any one else had confidence in him. They very seldom heard anything about Mr. Cowper—his name was scarcely ever heard, while all the talk was about Martin or Jones. He believed there were good men in both Ministries, and perhaps when they got them amalgamated they would then have a good Ministry. While he was in the House he did not make long speeches; on the contrary, he had never spoken at length at all. He left that to others. (Cheers.) He would, however, to the best of his ability advocate the liberties of the people. He would never allow himself to be pinned to the sleeve of any man, or to any party, whether that party was headed by a Cowper, a Donaldson, or a Parker. But if his opponent was returned, he (Mr. Dickson) would be obliged to vote according to the beck and nod of the party to whom he was so thoroughly and irretrievably pledged. (Cheers.) They should send a man to represent them who was untrammelled and unfettered, and free from any party influences whatever. They ought to send a man there who would have to carry his speech in his pocket, for, in the Assembly they did not permit members to read their speeches when addressing the House. (Cheers and groans.) He wondered at the presumption of a man who would dare to aspire to the honour of representing the constituency, after telling the electors that he would prescribe men and withhold from them the rights of the franchise, because it might happen that they could neither read nor write. (Groans and cheers.) If they returned him he believed he would not sit more than a week or two, as important questions would be soon brought, which would decide the fate of the Ministry. On the 18th November next, there was to be a call of the House, after which the land question would be submitted to the House and to the country, and the question would then be decided whether the public lands of the colony would be handed over to the control of the Ministry or kept for the great bulk of the people. He had not intended occupying their time at such a length, but so many charges had been brought against him, and so many misrepresentations made regarding him, that it was necessary for him to be a little prolix. As he said before, if he was elected to represent them, the prosperity of the country at large and the welfare of the Northumberland Boroughs would ever be his aim. Next Friday would be the day to decide the contest; the show of hands to-day would decide nothing. He would exhort all his friends and supporters to be early at the poll and return him by a large majority. (Great cheering.)

Several questions were put to Mr. Russell after he closed his speech. In answer to one, he said, he was not in favour of at once withdrawing State-support from clergymen in the country districts. To several others bearing on the questions previously explained, Mr. Russell gave answers in accordance with his views on the different subjects as already expressed. There was considerable excitement created amongst the people in front of the hustings in consequence of several persons ascending the platform and plying the candidate with harassing and irrelevant questions. Mr. Russell bore the attack with good humour to the end.

The RETURNING OFFICER, at last tired out with the scene, called for a show of hands. This test being put in the case of both candidates, the Returning Officer declared the majority to have been in favour of Mr. Bourne Russell. The announcement was received with uproarious cheers, mingled with groans and hisses. A poll was demanded, and Friday next was fixed for the purpose.

On the motion of Mr. Dickson, seconded by Mr. Russell, a vote of thanks, carried by acclamation, was awarded to Mr. Gorrick, for his impartial conduct as Returning Officer.

The large assemblage then quietly dispersed.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Forbes, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. Arkins.

Twelve drunkards were sentenced in the usual penalties, or in default of payment to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

George Humphrey, sixteen years of age, was given into custody for stealing flowers from the garden of Mr. Kennedy, Redfern. Humphrey was seen in the act not merely of plucking flowers, but of tearing up the plants by their roots. He was dealt with for having maliciously and wilfully destroyed the plants, and sentenced to pay 10s. damages, with 4s. penalty, or to be imprisoned seven days. John Lynch, 15 years of age, found guilty of a similar destruction of property in Mr. Cullen's garden, at Redfern, was sentenced to pay 50s., or be imprisoned seven days.

Jane Hicks, found guilty of obscene conduct in Hay-street, between 9 and 10 o'clock last night, was sent to gaol for fourteen days.

Emma Cromie was brought before the Bench by sergeant Tant, charged with having violently assaulted Edward Jones. Complainant deposed that he rented a room of defendant, and that on Monday she demanded her rent of him; he was willing to pay her, but as she refused to give him a receipt he declined doing so; a person not before the Court assaulted and knocked him down, and when down kicked him; defendant with a door key struck him several times in the mouth, knocked out two teeth, loosened several others, and with her thumbs endeavoured to "gouge" out his eyes. Defendant admitted having struck Jones for having called her a ——; an allegation which Jones would not on his oath contradict. To pay a penalty of £5 or to be imprisoned two months.

William Cronin was charged with having assaulted John Horton. Complainant deposed that Cronin is a lodger in his house, a hard drinker, and every night comes home intoxicated; last night, as soon as he returned home, in his usual state, he without any provocation struck him with a stick on the forehead, inflicting a wound from which blood for some time issued profusely. To be imprisoned fourteen days.

Robert Ridout and Hannah, his wife, were charged by Mary Ann Chewett, of Charles-street, Woolloomooloo, with having violently assaulted her. She deposed that on Sunday the female defendant unprovokedly assaulted her with a stick, which she (complainant) succeeded in wresting from her grasp; she intended taking proceedings against against her, but was advised first to see and speak to her husband (the male defendant); last evening she went to the house, taking with her the stick she took from the female; male defendant opened the door, and she asked him if the stick she had in her hand belonged to him; he claimed the stick, took it from her, and tried to pull her into the house; the female came to his assistance, seizing complainant by the hair and throat, while he inflicted several blows with the stick on her back and arms. Two witnesses corroborated this statement. Both defendants were found guilty of an assault. Robert was sentenced to pay £3 or to be imprisoned fourteen days, and Hannah to pay £1 or to be imprisoned seven days.

Henry Quinlan appeared on summons to answer a charge of assault preferred by Ann M'Master. Complainant deposed that, on last Saturday week, she went to defendant's stall in the Market and purchased a joint of pork, for which she paid 6s. 5d.; some time afterward, while making purchases at another part of the Market, a man came to her with a message from defendant that she had paid him a bad crown piece; she went back, and was shown a crown alleged to be bad, which, while she thought it was some other coin than that she had paid to defendant, she was satisfied was a genuine crown piece; as soon as she got at defendant's stall he rushed at her, seized, and rudely pushed her into the stall; said he would keep her until a constable came; abused her grossly for some time, though she offered to give other money for the crown, which he at length condescended to accept; he then as violently pushed her out of the stall into the market-place, and told her that she might consider herself well off that she was not locked up for passing bad money. She produced the crown piece alleged by defendant to be counterfeit, but which she had no doubt whatever was genuine. Mr. Redman endeavoured to palliate defendant's conduct, of which their Worships marked their opinion by the imposition of a penalty of 60s., with 4s. 6d. costs, or in default of payment to be imprisoned fourteen days.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, Mr. Bligh, Dr. Jenkins, and Mr. Elliott.

Charles Brown, Reuben Pennington, and Richard Ansell, having been found drunk, were fined 10s., with the usual term of imprisonment in default of payment.

Francis Glosser, and Henry Shickle, two stragglers from H. M. S. Iris, were ordered to be sent on board.

Robert Craig, cook and steward of the Ann Jane, was charged with having been absent without leave. Mr. Brenan appeared for defendant, and, after disputing the fact, contended that if, as in the present case, a change in the ownership and command of a vessel took place, there was an end to previous contracts to serve on board. The Shipping Master gave an opinion opposed to this argument; and as the offence was not sustained by evidence the Court ordered that defendant be sent on board.

John Hall was charged with illegally having in his possession part of the cargo of the wrecked ship Catherine Adamson, which had been feloniously taken. Mr. Brenan appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Shuttleworth to defend. In the evidence of inspector Singleton it appeared that seven pieces of moleskin, twenty-five pairs of gloves, some orleans cloth, Panama hats, several pairs of boots, and a few books, were found in different parts of defendant's dwelling. Evidence was taken to show that the cargo of the wrecked ship contained articles of that kind, that similar articles were seen scattered around the scene of the wreck, and that the above articles when seized by virtue of a search warrant were damp, and tasted of salt water. It was also deposed that prisoner had gone down to the ship on board the Washington, and had said that he had been employed to save what he could of the wreck. Committed to take his trial at the next Quarter Sessions, Bail allowed.

Three similar cases were postponed till Friday next; and the conclusion of the case of Sinclair on a like charge, after a lengthy examination, was also postponed to that day.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—An inquest took place yesterday, before the City Coroner, Mr. J. S. Parker, at the Hibernian Hotel, Glebe-street, on view of the body of James Lyscott, aged two and a half years, then and there lying dead. From the evidence of Mrs. Mary Lyscott, the boy's mother, it appeared that, about 12 o'clock on Monday, a water-carrier named Pratt had called with his cart to supply her with water, after delivering which he laid hold of the bridle to turn the head of his horse round, but the reins getting twisted by some means, the animal backed despite all the driver's efforts, and kept going down the hill; that her child was a little to the rear of the cart, and appeared as if he wanted to come to her; that before anything could be done the boy was knocked down, and the wheel passed over his right arm, tearing the scalp from the bridge of the nose and across the forehead to the ear; that she immediately picked him up, but he was dead. The waterman was also examined, and his evidence coincided with that of deceased's mother; the accident he attributed, in a great measure, to his water cart being on the face of a hill; had the ground been level it could not have occurred; he had adopted the usual precautions by pinning up the wheel with a stone; so soon, however, as the horse moved that lost its effect, and the weight of the water in his barrel dragged the animal back so as to put it out of his power to control him. The mother and other witnesses did not impute the slightest blame to Pratt, who, in the circumstances, did all that could be done to avert the calamity. The medical testimony showed that death had resulted from injury to the brain, from severe p